

EVER SINCE GARVEY STARTED IT,
EVERYBODY HAS EVOLVED A
SCHEME TO SAVE THE RACE.

TEN PLANS ADVANCED BY
LEADERS, FROM FATHER DIVINE
TO COMMUNISM AND HITLERISM



MARCUS GARVEY
Back to Africa

By RUTH YOUNG

About the only plan which no one in Harlem has yet heard about is a foolproof plan for the advancement of all people. *2-15-36*

Because Harlem is a mecca for sinners and suckers, for the dumb and the gullible, for the oppressed and the liberty-loving, it has long stood as a proving ground for plans of every kind. A plan may be screwy. A plantation may be sound. A plan may work in every church throughout the country or it may not work. The thing that counts is to have a plan. There are always followers enough to go around.

Garvey Plan

The Marcus Garvey plan, made famous by a man who set out to be emperor of Africa, was probably the best known in Harlem until the advent of Father Divine. The followers of the little cult leader claim he's god of all creation. They promptly accepted his plan and turned a cold shoulder

on the would-be emperor. Today the emperor plan is not so popular, but there are many more Here's a partial list:

- The Rabbi Matthew Plan.
- The Carnegie Plan.
- The Sufi Hamid Plan.
- The Gothard Plan.
- The Jackson Plan.
- The DesPortes Plan.
- The Davis Plan.
- The Imes Plan.
- The Royall Plan.
- The Reid Plan.

Twenty Million Followers

Everybody knows—or should know—that Father Divine has twenty million followers. Any one of his followers will tell you that. His plan is to convert the world into a modern utopia where all humans will eat and drink and dance and pray to Father Divine. His main kingdom, at 20 West 115th Street, is one of the busiest places in New York City.

The Garvey plan is still in operation despite the absence of Garvey himself. It still has to do with the redemption of Africa and the upbuilding of a country for country people.

Black Jews

Rabbi W. M. Matthew, head of the Harlem black Jews, believes that the colored race was originally the Jewish race. He has 500 followers and his organization is growing fast. He hopes to people the earth with a race of progressive Jews, who will some day own the Empire State Building, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Washington monument and the New York Stock Exchange.

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie wants to build a gigantic hospital in every city of 250,000 population. He hopes to place a coin box in every church throughout the land. Every woman, man and child will be asked to contribute one cent per day. After the hospitals are built, Carnegie hopes to operate them with public donations.

Fights for Jobs

The man behind the Hamid plan is Sufi Abdull Hamid, sometimes known as the "Black Hitler." Sufi's organization, the Negro Industrial and Clerical Alliance, is modeled after the American Federation of Labor. There is a joining fee and

a system of monthly dues. It is his aim to pool all dues and open factories. In time he hopes to take over all stores controlled by the white Harlem Merchants' Association.

Back to Harlem

The Gothard plan is the brain child of Ralph O. Gothard, a great hand for facts and figures. He argues that Harlemites are spending millions yearly for clothing, food and luxuries. The bulk of this is spent in the downtown area, where the stores will not employ colored clerks.

Since Harlemites refuse to co-operate, Gothard wants white manufacturers to come to Harlem and open factories and chain stores. In return for the mentioned downtown patronage, the factories and stores would give employment to colored people.

Negro Congress

Harrison S. Jackson is the proud papa of the plan that bears his name. It was originally designed as a congress of colored leaders throughout the country. Small villages and towns would name representatives who would meet in the State to elect State delegates. The State delegates would meet at least once a year to discuss our ills and submit recommendations to the Congress of the United States. Just now the young attorney is very indignant because somebody stole the name. Carnegie wants hospitals; Rabbi Matthew wants all to become Jews; Ben Davis says, "Let's go Russian"; Sufi Says, "Down with Jews"; Father Divine says, "Peace!"

of his congress and much of the idea and went to town.

Alliance with Haiti

Leon F. DesPortes, originator of the DesPortes plan, hopes to establish commercial relations with Haiti. His organization, Utilities D'Haiti, will import foreign products and export native goods to be manufactured in colored factories.

The Davis plan is really not a plan at all but something of a religion. The man behind it is Ben Davis, a crusading editor. He wants to reverse the order as between capitalists and labor so he can purchase a Rolls Royce, a Russian black bear overcoat, a French villa and an English yacht.

Believes in Picketing

The Imes plan is fostered by the Rev. William L. Imes. Originally he started out as the champion of all social workers. He fought for higher wages, better living conditions, better homes.

Today the Rev. Mr. Imes has enlarged his field to take in all workers, as long as they carry a picket sign.

The Royall plan is a scheme for emancipation through politics. John M. Royall, the originator, wants strong political organizations in Harlem. Strong voting blocs, he says, can demand and obtain all things from the city government. Later he plans to widen his scope so as to take in the entire nation.

Push Cart Plan

The Reid plan was originated by Arthur Reid. It is a pushcart plan with the following slogan. "Build your corporations with pushcarts. Don't build your pushcarts with corporations." Any ambitious individual who is willing to push a pushcart may apply at the offices of the African Patriotic League. He may borrow a push cart and five dollars' worth of vegetables. From his first day's sale, he is supposed to repay the five-dollar loan, rent the pushcart for 25 cents daily and go into business for himself.

The plan's the thing in Harlem.

SAVING THE RACE AGAIN

Another national conference of Negroes has been held to formulate ways and means of saving our long-suffering race. *Courier*

Several hundred well-meaning citizens eager to solve all of our problems considerably enriched the railroad companies. *2-29-36*

They made an impressive sight assembled in serried ranks, listening wide-eyed and open-mouthed to leather-lunged orators diagnose the disease and prescribe the cure.

Inevitably the gathering closed, and the delegates, loaded down with a hefty volume of resolutions on everything under the sun, departed for their several homes.

The race is just about where it was, except for the money which the railroad and bus companies gladly accepted from the delegates. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

The conference has gone down into the limbo of history along with the Sanhedrin, the Fact Finding conferences, the Business League confabs, Marcus Garvey's gatherings and other noted talkfests.

These efforts are not entirely futile, as some cynics might suppose. They dramatize the unrest existing over the country and vocalize it. They spur a few people to do something about it.

And you can't expect much more than that from conferences.

FEB 29 1936

Senator Wickham Was Right

SENATOR HENRY T. WICKHAM, the "grand old man" "from Hanover," very properly characterized as "hot air" statements made by a delegation of Negroes who appeared before a legislative committee the other day and advocated the adoption of a joint resolution memorializing congress to permit the voluntary colonization of persons of African descent in Liberia. The house adopted the resolution and the senate concurred.

In the course of debate, Senator Norris, of Lancaster, asserted that 400,000 Negroes had petitioned President Roosevelt to urge that congress provide means by which American Negroes can migrate to Liberia if they choose. Of course, that was "hot air," as Senator Wickham asserted. We have no idea that 400,000 Negroes have signed any such petition and it is even more certain that not one-tenth or even less of that number would be willing to migrate to Africa if given the opportunity, unless, of course, Uncle Sam should offer to supply steamer tickets and a bonus, bounty or subsidy in addition. According to all accounts, Liberia is very nearly the worst-governed country in the world, in addition to being among the most unhealthful.

Legislators Wish Us Bon Voyage

Our General Assembly now in session has adopted a joint resolution memorializing Congress to "permit the voluntary colonization of persons of African descent in Liberia."

The action was in response to a request of a delegation of colored people who appeared before a legislative committee. We thought we were in touch, through our numerous contacts, with the various and sundry movements among our people in Virginia, but this is one of which we are totally ignorant.

Senator Norris, of Lancaster County, told the Virginia Senate in advocating the adoption of the resolution that 400,000 Negroes had petitioned President Roosevelt to ask Congress to appropriate funds to bear the expenses of American colored people who wished to migrate to Liberia.

That is also news to us. We have not heard much about any African migration movement since the days of Marcus Garvey, and his was a movement for the redemption of the whole African continent from its European owners.

The promptness with which our General Assembly adopted this resolution is characteristic of the Virginian's regard for traditions. The Liberian colonization movement started in Virginia, with no less an eminent statesman than Thomas Jefferson as its sponsor. Mr. Jefferson looked with disfavor upon slavery, and, like George Washington and numerous other Virginians of distinction, freed many slaves. But the black freedman in a slave order was a problem. So Jefferson began a series of experiments based upon his belief that the solution lay in the establishing of colonies of the American freedmen in Africa. This led to the formation of the American Colonization Society in 1817, which persuaded Congress to appropriate \$100,000 "for the keen and denor-

tation of the liberated Negroes."

In 1820 the original band of settlers sailed away—4,500 miles across the Atlantic—and landed near Freetown, Sierra Leone, already colonized by the British. They did not find things there propitious for settlement, and were taken down the coast on an American naval vessel to the spot that is now Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. From there the boundaries of the little colony were established in the only territory not already under control of some European government.

Virginia colored people have a sense of pride in Liberia, in the part our early statesmen played in her colonization, a sympathetic interest in her struggles to overcome handicaps and survive isolation, but very little desire, as far as we have been able to discern, to exchange the evils that we know of here for those that we know of there. So the bon voyage so accommodatingly voted after our 316 years of residence here leaves us apprehensive that we are not so welcome. We wish our General Assembly would vote appropriations for our education and health with the same willingness of the spirit.

"WORSE THAN HOT AIR"

Were it not for the many inquiries received at this office concerning the effect of the Bazile Colonization resolution adopted last Wednesday by the General Assembly of Virginia, the RICHMOND PLANET would be inclined to ignore entirely this absurdity. Senator Henry T. Wickham of Hanover County made the only sensible observation on the measure when he said that it was "worse than hot air." If there are, as alleged, 400,000 Negroes in America who want to go to Africa "to work out their own destiny", we wish them a bon voyage. If they decide, after deliberation, however, that they prefer a hotter climate, possibly the country in which Lucifer landed when he fell from Heaven, we still wish them a bon voyage.

The surprising thing in connection with the whole matter is that Leon Bazile, who has the reputation of being a sensible man, would join hands with Dr. Plecker, John Powells and Col. Cox in their biennial ring around the roses indulging in this colonization nonsense. It is ludicrous to think of the General Assembly of Virginia losing time considering such a measure which as has been truly said, "is worse than hot air."

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National Organization - 1936

National Alliance of Postal Employees.

P. O. ALLIANCE TO CELEBRATE 23RD OBSERVE BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF Event To Be Marked All Over U. S.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (ANP).—Upwards of eighty-five branches of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, located in as many cities throughout the United States, will celebrate "Alliance Day" on Oct. 4 marking the twenty-third anniversary of the founding of the organization.

In many cities, where efforts are often made by some sources to retard the progress of Negroes in the postal service, the celebration will include features designed to cultivate better relationships among the white and colored employees.

The N. A. P. E. was organized in Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1913, and has functioned continuously since that date in the interest of the postal service, and for justice, equality and unrestricted opportunity for all employees alike. Since May 1, 1936 the organization has employed G. N. Gray of Indianapolis as a full-time welfare representative, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Members of the executive committee are: Jerry O. Gilliam, chairman, Norfolk, Va.; Lafayette F. Ford, St. Louis; Sidney M. Jackson, Washington; Robert E. L. Hutton, Oakland, Calif.; Percy R. Hines, Chicago; Richard C. T. White, Houston, Texas; Thomas P. Bomar, Washington; William L. Cooper, Charleston, S. C.; William W. Kerr, New Orleans; George W. Golden, Jackson, Tenn.; Harry W. Basey, Cleveland; Jose H. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn.; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, and Edward La Salle, Kansas City, Kan.

71 Branches Functioning Throughout Country

By PERCY R. HINES

The National Alliance of Postal Employees celebrated its 23rd anniversary on Sunday, through its 71 local branches which function in as many cities throughout the United States. Exercises were held in each city with local Alliance officials in charge and the programs were arranged in such a manner as to advance the status of Race workers in the government service. Federal government officials, community leaders and members of the NAPE, took the leading parts in each instance.

Organized on October 4, 1913 at Chattanooga, Tenn., the Alliance has continuously functioned especially to protect and to advance the interests of Race workers in the postal service. The organization now has more than \$40,000 in substantial assets, together with a record of having rendered much practical service in general welfare problems of its membership.

The executive committee of the NAPE is composed of the following persons: Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va., president; Lafayette F. Ford, St. Louis, Mo., vice-president; Sidney M. Jackson, Washington, D.C., secretary; Robert E. L. Hutton, Oakland, Calif., treasurer; Percy R. Hines, Chicago, Ill., editor; Richard C. F. White, Houston, Tex.; Thomas P. Bomar, Washington, D. C.; William L. Cooper, Charleston, S.C.; William W. Kerr, New Orleans, La.; George W. Golden, Jackson, Tenn.; Harry W. Basey, Cleveland, O.; Jose H. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn.; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa., and Edward La Salle, Kansas City, Kans.

Officers of the Women's Auxiliary are: Mrs. Robert E. Harrison, Chicago, Ill., president; Mrs. A. G. Spears, Sumter, S.C., vice-president; Mrs. Grant Adams, Atlanta, Ga., secretary, and Mrs. T. B. Gordon, Washington, D. C., treasurer.

Jackson Quits Postal Alliance Secretaryship

WASHINGTON (ANP).—Sidney M. Jackson, secretary of the National Alliance of Postal Employees for the past eleven years, who was recently promoted to the position of assistant chief clerk of the Post Office department, has resigned from his post in the alliance, according to President Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va.

The vacancy will be filled by the executive committee of the organization, of which Gilliam is the chairman, pending a regular election next August, at Philadelphia.

Charlotte, N. C., News
January 28, 1936

Negro To Speak

Trezzant W. Anderson, negro railway postal clerk and former Washington newspaperman, will address a gathering of the National Alliance of Postal Employees in Louisville, Ky., Nashville and Memphis Tenn., during February. He spoke at similar gatherings in Columbia Savannah, Philadelphia and Baltimore during January.

William T. Robinson, Dayton; James S. Julian, Indianapolis; Edgar D. Craig, Chicago; Eugene E. Powell, Gary, and Percy R. Hines, Chicago.

In addition to representatives from branches of the Alliance throughout the five states, indications are that there will be many visiting members of the National Alliance of Postal Employees from other states and districts. President Basey believes the convention will be the most outstanding assembly in the history of the organization.

POSTAL MEN POSTAL ALLIANCE WORKERS HOLD ANNUAL TAKE STRONG STAND; ADOPT MEET JUNE 6, 7 RESOLUTIONS DURING CONFAB

By PERCY R. HINES

GARY, Ind., June 5—District Six of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, comprising the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, will hold its fourth annual convention here June 6 and 7, with the Gary branch, headed by Eugene E. Powell, as host. Headquarters for the assembly have been established at 2183 Broadway and the postal workers of Gary are ready to receive their visiting comrades.

The program for Saturday is made up of social events, aside from a meeting of the board of directors. The Women's Auxiliary will entertain from 6 to 9 a.m. at Riverside Park's outdoor arena, while a reception for the visitors will be held at the Avondale club beginning at 10 p.m. Business sessions of the convention will get under way on Sunday, June 7, at 9 a.m., continuing throughout the day, and many problems affecting the welfare of postal workers will be acted upon, particularly those affecting the general progress of Negroes. A public program will be given Sunday evening.

Executives of the Gary branch are as follows: Eugene E. Powell, president; James A. Hill, vice president; Henry Hargrove, recording secretary; John Mackey, financial secretary; Frederick A. Cooke, treasurer; Thomas L. Jackson, chaplain; Frank G. Taylor, health chairman, and Hampton D. Griffin, welfare chairman.

District officers and executive board members are Harry W. Basey, president, Cleveland; Jesse J. Anderson, vice president, Detroit; Thomas N. Page, secretary-treasurer, Columbus; Haddon G. Smith, Cleveland; Thomas R. Solomon, Detroit; James D. McGowan, Toledo; Elwood L. Cromwell, Cincinnati; Wil-

GARY, Ind., June 13.—(By Percy R. Hines for ANP)—The adoption of propositions and resolutions in opposition to the photographic method of identification in civil service applications; urging that Negro postal workers spend their \$60,000,000 per annum earnings where they will further benefit our group along employment lines; and calling upon the War Department to place Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, now at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in active charge of a regular army unit, featured the meeting of District Six of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, comprising the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, held here June 6 and 7, with the Gary branch acting as host.

The convention festivities began Saturday evening with a reception given for the delegates and visitors by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Gary branch, headed by Mrs. Nettie Raper, in the pavilion at Riverside park in South Gary. On the same night, the local organization gave a party at the Monarch club ballroom. Postmaster William O'Donnell attended the reception and welcomed the visitors.

Mayor L. B. Clayton, of Gary, delivered the principal welcome address at the business session Sunday morning, while Superintendent of Mails William Henrich also spoke briefly. Business sessions continued throughout the day, closing out Sunday night. In addition to the above mentioned resolutions many other important features of the organization's work were acted upon. Officers chosen for the ensuing year were as follows:

Harry W. Basey, Cleveland, president; Jesse J. Anderson, Detroit, vice president, and Thomas N. Page, Columbus, secretary-treasurer.

Others in attendance included the following: Lafayette F. Ford, St. Louis; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia; Haddon G. Smith, Cleveland; John Lymas, Philadelphia; Chester Anderson, Cleveland; Jas. E. Gibson, Columbus; Eladie P. Massengale, Cleveland; George E. Jackson, Columbus; Louis Kalfus, Elwood L. Cromwell, Golden Renfro; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Chance, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bullock, all of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peoples, Toledo; James S. Julian, William A. Thompson, and E. A. Harper, Indianapolis; Ewin C. Grav, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Hines, Edgar F. Charles, V. D. Kelley, Edgar D. Craig, and Norval E. Perkins, Chicago; Thomas R. Solomon, Heywood Gantt, William C. Howard, Gilbert Carnes, Jonathan Stone, Mack Grant, H. L. Richey, and Theodore Jones, Detroit; and many others.

The officers and members of the Gary branch, and the women who assisted them in putting over successfully the convention are as follows: Eugene E. Powell, president; Henry Hargrove, secretary; Logan Bradley, Leo Butts, Edward R. Gaskin, Hampton D. Griffin, Ralph H. Raper, John L. Bryant, Frederick A. Cooke, Edgar J. Davis, C. H. Goodman, James A. Hill, Thomas L. Jackson, Lester Lawrence, John Mackey, Frank G. Taylor, Nathaniel Wilson; Mesdames Lucille Griffin, L. Hill, G. Bryant, E. Davis, T. Jackson, B. Mackey, N. Napier, E. Powell, E. Wilson, F. G. Taylor, and others.

In a closing word to the convention there is a certain identity of interest Mayor Clayton said: "If you between the National Negro Congress people are given an opportunity to do a thing, you can do it, and do it well."

Negro Congress Council Hears CIO Leader

Gorman Makes Plea for Support of Industrial Unions at Session

By Ben Davis, Jr.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21.—The opening session of the National Executive Council of the historic National Negro Congress was called to order here at exactly three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the famous Phyllis Wheatley Association Building.

Curtis Garvin, prominent Negro trade unionist and president of the Cleveland Negro Council, tapped on the table with a gavel containing wood from the first slave ship to touch the shores of America—the same one used to open the great Congress in Chicago last February.

More than forty council members and Congress leaders, from as far west as Minnesota, as far south as Florida, and as far east as New York and Massachusetts, listened with solemn attention to a masterful one hour and fifteen minute report delivered by John P. Davis, energetic young executive secretary of the National Negro Congress.

The burst of applause which swept the room following the report indicated a tremendous enthusiasm for the past achievements of the Congress, and an eager zest for strengthening and improving its work. Then the session took on a sudden and decisive trade union character.

Industrial Unions

Industrial unionism, a basic plank in the Congress' militant and comprehensive platform, jumped pell mell into the opening session with a clean-cut address by Adolph Germer, who officially represented the Committee for Industrial Organization. Germer announced that he had come at the direct request of John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and brought official greetings from the Committee.

"I came, and I was sent, because

there is a certain identity of interest between the National Negro Congress and the Committee for Industrial Organization," Germer explained.

The whole speech, which rang with a tone of mutual support between the Congress and the Committee, is perhaps the first official address by a C.I.O. representative before an organization of trade union, church, civic and leaders from all walks of Negro life. It was regarded with the greatest significance inasmuch as the Congress has offered to jointly cooperate with the C.I.O. in the coming drive to organize a powerful industrial union in the steel industry.

Editor Cites Lynchings

Featuring the evening session was an official welcome address by Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, official organ of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. Hayes stated that he came in the interest of advancing the "cause of Negroes."

"As far as industrial unionism is concerned, I was introducing resolutions in the American Federation of Labor twenty-five years ago in favor of industrial organization. But old Sam Gompers always turned them down," Hayes said.

Davis' report brought up the status of Negroes in America from the time of the three-day session of the National Negro Congress in Chicago, last February, down to date. He reviewed the spread of reactionary oppression and the alarming increase in lynch terror, citing the fact that in 1935, one Negro was lynched every fourteen days.

Three Central Issues

He then proposed three central issues demanding immediate action from the Congress: the struggle for jobs and relief, the fight against the Jim-crow system, and the fight against war, fascism and the Italian aggression in Ethiopia. In addition, he stressed the building of the Congress on the basis of affiliated organizations instead of by individual memberships, and urged an immediate campaign by all the city and state congress set-ups for funds to "finance the fight for Negro rights."

"There are twenty-six local councils formed in cities, eleven partially formed, and nineteen in process of formation," Davis said.

Germer's address got down to the core of industrial unionism.

"No matter what our race, religion or political affiliation, all workers are common victims of capitalist exploitation," Germer pointed out.

Class Unity

"Industrial unionism develops a

new conception of our class duty. In craft unions, steamfitters talk as steamfitters, plumbers as plumbers and so on down the line in all the trades. But in industrial unions, workers talk and act in relation to their class identity, irrespective of trades.

"In industrial unionism, we do not develop craft, trade, religious, political or race ideas, we develop class solidarity."

Launching into a clarion call for the unity of Negro and white workers, Germer said:

"The capitalist class uses Negro against white. But the capitalist class cannot defeat labor when all workers of race, political, religious and creeds are united."

He described Negro workers as standing as "firm and courageous" as white workers anywhere.

"I have seen with my own eyes the heroic actions of Negro workers in West Virginia, Illinois, Colorado, Michigan and other places," Germer declared.

Appeals for Support

"I am glad to represent before you today the powerful and outstanding Committee for Industrial Organization. I am not saying this as an individual but as the representative of the C.I.O. I bring you the greetings of the C.I.O., which is interested in your social and economic problems.

"Your work and organization deserves the wholehearted support not only of the entire labor movement but also of public-spirited citizens in eliminating discrimination of every kind.

Postmaster To Speak At District Meeting

DALLAS, Texas, July 3—Postmaster W. R. Luna has promised to be present on July 2 at the Hall of Negro Life, Texas Centennial, when an open session of the district convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees will be held in the amphitheater adjoining the building in the grounds of the Texas Centennial.

With the arrival of Duke Slaughter, assistant in service relations, of Washington, D. C., plans are rapidly taking shape for the conference which will include representatives of more than 1,500 employees in the states of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico, and comprises 12 branches of the organization. In this group are laborers, clerks, carriers and railway mail clerks. Jerry O. Gilliam, of Norfolk, Va., is president of the National Alliance.

Arrangements are in the hands of a local committee which is planning the two-day session, which will be devoted to conferences and discussions on the ways and means of

Dallas Postmaster For Race Postmen TELLS NATIONAL ALLIANCE HE IS NOT THE BLAME

Other Speakers Say Postmaster Has Not Been Fair

DALLAS.—Intimating that he would not stand in the way of the appointment of Negroes in the Dallas post office where qualifications justify their appointment, nor hinder any promotion in the service where merit is the basis of consideration, Postmaster W. B. Luna, in what is thought to be his first appearance before a Negro audience in Dallas, challenged delegates and friends of the second annual convention of district number one, National Alliance of Postal Employees, in open session at the Moorland Branch YMCA Thursday night, July 2, to show where he had been unfair to Dallas Negroes in the matter of appointments.

Replying to criticism of the Dallas office by previous speakers on program, Mr. Luna in effect, laid the blame at the feet of Dallas Negroes themselves for their failure to get appointments to better positions.

Recognizing, moreover, the inherent urge of ambition in all, regardless of race or color he declared that:

"Any laborer of the Dallas post office who has not the ambition to desire at some time to be postmaster is not worthy of his hire."

The announcement of Postmaster Luna's intention to attend the session has brought added interest to the session, which will be open to the public, in what will doubtless be the first time the spacious arena connected with the Hall of Negro Life at the Centennial has been used for the purpose of a Race conference.

Improving the working conditions of the men connected with the postal service in this area. R. C. T. White of Houston, is president of the local district organization. The officers of the Dallas branch are: H. N. Gibson, president; J. E. Bramblett, vice president, and Leroy Beal, secretary-treasurer.

At the conclusion of his talk Mr. Luna introduced as a surprise, Mr. Anderson, the former postmaster of Little America, who gave a short

but highly entertaining account of his experiences with the Byrd expedition to the top of the world. It was a welcome addition to the program.

Other speakers on the program included District President R. C. T. White of Houston, who gave a history of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and told of its ideals and aspirations; L. Virgil Williams, principal of the Booker T. Washington high school, who spoke on behalf of the forty thousand Negroes of Dallas and urged attending delegates to keep in mind the hundreds of youths who come out of high school and college each year and to help make opportunities for their employment in government service better; and Daniel L. Oliver, retired railway postal clerk of Los Angeles, California, whose masterful and eloquent response for the organization brought forth additional remarks from the postmaster.

Lawrence Wright sang to round out the program and H. N. Gibson, president of the local branch of the organization acted as master of ceremonies.

POSTAL MEN HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION IN DALLAS, TEXAS

Dallas, Texas, July 16—(By Herbert Gibson for ANP)—District One, National Alliance of Postal Employees held its second annual convention here July 2-3. At Friday's session endorsed the appointment of N. T. Gray, as assistant in Service Relations, endorsed the fight of Dallas Negroes for appointment to clerk-carrier positions here and passed resolutions providing for the wiping out of all delinquencies in District One and recommending the maintenance of civic contacts by all branches of the district.

At the closing banquet Friday night, District President R. C. T. White of Houston announced receipt of the news from Washington that Sidney M. Jackson had been appointed Assistant Chief Clerk-at-Large. A highlight of the two-day conference was the speech Thursday night at Moorland Branch Y. M. C. A., by Postmaster W. B. Luna of Dallas, who has

held that post for 49 years. Postmaster Luna declared in favor of postal workers' organizations as aids in the shortening of hours of labor, betterment of working conditions and the consequent increase in service and efficiency of the post office department.

POSTAL MEN TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

To Observe 'Alliance Day'
In 85 Cities on

October 4
9-25-36
By Percy R. Hines

CHICAGO—Upwards of 85 branches of the National Alliance of Postal Employees located in as many cities throughout the United States, will celebrate "Alliance Day" on October 4, marking the twenty-third anniversary of the founding of the organization.

As planned by the executive committee of the body, the occasion will serve to better substantiate and to improve the status of Negroes in the postal service in particular, and the service of the federal government in general. In many cities where efforts are often made by some sources to retard the progress of Negroes in the postal service, the celebration will include features designed to cultivate better relationships among the white and colored employees. Government officials, citizens' committees, and members of the alliance will be brought together to discuss problems openly and frankly, according to plans already completed for the occasion.

The branches of the organization in St. Louis, Atlanta, Kansas City, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Houston, Detroit, Chicago, Memphis, New Orleans, and other centers have arranged the most outstanding events.

Organized in 1913
The N. A. P. E. was organized in Chattanooga, Oct. 4, 1913, and has functioned continuously since that date in the interest of the postal service, and for justice, equality and unrestricted opportunity for all employees alike. Since May 1, 1936, G. N. T. Gray of Indianapolis, has been employed as a full-time welfare representative, with headquarters in Washington. Members of the executive committee are: Jerry O. Gilliam, chairman, Norfolk, Va.; L. F. Ford, St.

Louis: S. M. Jackson, Washington; R. E. L. Hutton, Oakland; LaSalle, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Anna Mae Harrison of Chicago heads the women's auxiliary of the national body which was formed in 1921, and which devotes its interests to civic and educational work. Mrs. M. M. Dowdell of Atlanta is president emerita of the women's organization.

"In industrial unionism, we do not develop craft, trade, religious, political or race ideas, we develop class solidarity."

"The capitalist class uses Negro against white. But the capitalist class cannot defeat labor when all workers of race, political, religious and creeds are united."

He described Negro workers as standing as "firm and courageous" as white workers anywhere.

"I have seen with my own eyes the heroic actions of Negro workers in West Virginia, Illinois, Colorado, Michigan and other places," Germer declared.

I am glad to represent before you today the powerful and outstanding Committees for Industrial Organization. I am not saying this as an individual but as the representative of the C.I.O. I bring you the greetings of the C.I.O., which is interested in your social and economic problems.

"Your work and organization deserves the wholehearted support not only of the entire labor movement but also of public-spirited citizens and climbing discrimination of every kind.

improving the working conditions

DALLAS, Texas, July 3.—Post-official postal service in this area. R. C. T. master W. R. Luna has promised to White of Houston, is president of present on July 2 at the Hall of the local district organization. The aggregate, Texas Centennial, when officers of the Dallas branch are; open session of the district con-H. N. Gibson, president; J. E. tion of the National Alliance of Bramblett, vice president, and Leroy employees will be held in Beal, secretary-treasurer. The announcement of Postmaster Luna's intention to attend the session has brought added interest to

With the arrival of Duke Slaughter, assistant to service relations, of Washington, D. C., plans are rapidly being made for the conference which will include representatives of more than 1,500 employees in the state of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Montana conference.

ma, Arizona, and New Mexico, and comprises 12 branches of the organization. In this group are drivers, clerks, carriers and railway mail clerks. Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va., is president of the National Alliance.

arrangements are in the hands of the local committee which is planning a two-day session, which will be devoted to conferences and discussions on the ways and means of

For Race Postmen

TELLS NATIONAL ALLIANCE HE IS but highly entertaining account of his experiences with the Byrd expedition to the top of the world. It was a welcome addition to the program.

Other speakers on the program included District President R. C. T. White of Houston, who gave a history of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and told of its ideals and aspirations. L. Virgil Williams, principal of the Booker

T. Washington high school, who spoke on behalf of the forty thousand Negroes of Dallas and urged attending delegates to keep in mind the hundreds of youths who come out of high school and college each

DALLAS.—Intimating that he year and to help make opportunities would not stand in the way of the for their employment in government appointment of Negroes in the Dal- ment service better; and Daniel L. has postoffice where qualifications Oliver, retired railway postal clerk, justify their appointment, nor him of Los Angeles, California, whose order and promotion in the service masterful and eloquent response for where merit is the basis of consid. the organization brought forth advertisement, Postmaster W. B. Luna, Ir dditional remarks from the postmas- what is thought to be the first ap- ter.

Dallas, Texas, July 16—(By Her-
bert (Liberal) ANP)—District

Recognizing, moreover, the inherent One, National Alliance of Postmen's urge of ambition in all, regardless of race or color he declared employees held its second annual convention here July 2-3. At Fri-

"Any laborer of the Dallas post-day's residence in Washington, D. C., of Gray office who has not the ambition toment in Washington, D. C., of Gray desire at some time to be postmas-N. T. Gray, as assistant in Service ter is not worthy of his hire." Relations, endorsed by fight of

A firm believer in organization Dallas Negroes for appointment at and himself a member of all of the clerk-carrier positions provided for in the major postal organizations, Mr. Lu-passed resolutions providing for a laid emphasis on the value of or-the wiping out of all delinquencies in the organization to employees of the gov-in District One and recommending that the government and said that in his forty-two years of service in the Dallas all branches of the district.

pastor, he has seen the power of organization made manifest many times in the raising of wages, the White of Houston announced re-
shortening of hours of labor. The news from Washington

the consequent increase in service been appointed Assistant Chief and efficiency of the postoffice de-Clerk-at-Large. A highlight of the

At the conclusion of the talk Mr. speech Thursday night at Moorland Luna introduced as a surprise, Mr. Branch Y. M. C. A., by Postmaster Anderson, the former postmaster of W. B. Luna of Dallas, who has Little Americans who gave a short two-day conference was

TO CELEBRATE

To Observe 'Alliance Day'

In 85 Cities on

October 4
9-25-36

By Percy R. Hines

CHICAGO—Upwards of 85 branches of the National Alliance of Postal Employees located in as many cities throughout the United States, will celebrate "Alliance Day" on October 4, marking the twenty-third anniversary of the founding of the organization.

As planned by the executive committee of the body, the occasion will serve to better substantiate and to improve the status of Negroes in the postal service in particular, and the service of the federal government in general. In many cities where efforts are often made by some sources to retard the progress of Negroes in the postal service, the celebration will include features designed to cultivate better relationships among the white and colored employees. Government officials, citizens' committeees and members of the alliance will be brought together to discuss problems openly and frankly, according to plans already completed for the occasion.

The branches of the organization in St. Louis, Atlanta, Kansas City, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Houston, Detroit, Chicago, Memphis, New Orleans, and other centers have arranged the most outstanding events.

Organized in 1913

The N. A. P. E. was organized in Chattanooga, Oct. 4, 1913, and has functioned continuously since that date in the interest of the postal service, and for equality and unrestricted opportunity for all employees alike. Since May 1, 1886, G. N. T. Gray of Indianapolis, has been employed as a full-time welfare representative, with headquarters in Washington. Members of the executive committee are: Jerry O. Gilliam, chairman, Norfolk, Va.; L. F. Ford, St.

ton; R. E. L. Hutton, Oakland; Percy R. Hines, Chicago; Richard C. T. White, Houston; Thomas P. Bomar, Washington; William L. Cooper, Charleston, S. C.; William W. Kerr, New Orleans; George W. Golden, Jackson, Tenn.; Henry W. Basey, Cleveland; Jose H. Sherwood, St. Paul; Harold L. Friglin, Philadelphia, and Edward LaSalle, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Anna Mae Harrison of Chicago heads the women's auxiliary of the national body which was formed in 1921, and which devotes its interests to civic and educational work. Mrs. M. M. Dowdell of Atlanta is president emeritus of the women's organization.

A Woman's Eyevue of the National Negro Congress

By Ola Meredith

CHICAGO. — Well, I guess now that the hurry scurry existence of a National Negro Congress is over, I might as well confess that I know about as much now as I did in the beginning.

I attended the Congress. 'tis true, but I guess that I was so busy trying to see and hear everything going on that I didn't really see and hear anything much. Still, I don't think that I'm alone in my plight. My impression was that there was many a person in the audience that had a look of utter blankness and apprehension on his face. It seemed that maybe he felt that when he got back home he'd be caught short on his knowledge of the doings of the National Negro Congress.

One old gentleman, sitting next to me, yelled in the midst of Norman Thomas' speech "hurray for Ethiopia." It seemed that this pathetic old man wanted to say something during the Congress, and Ethiopia was about the safest subject. Yet, I wanted to turn to him and ask, "Why didn't you yell, 'Hurray for the National Negro Congress?'" But, I guess the poor old man felt he didn't know enough about the convention.

I felt that one of the greatest accomplishments was in getting a group of Negroes to sit complacently by and look at least interested in the procedure.

I think that possibly most of my confusion comes from the various conflicting comments made by some of the brainiest bigwigs of the Negro race. These are interesting to note:

Perry Howard, Mississippi, Republican Committeeman. "The National Negro Congress was a Democratic rally because of the condemnation of the Liberty League."

Miss Louise Thompson, New York, secretary of the English-speaking branches of the International Workers' Order. "The congress was more of a success than I had expected. It is astonishing that so many people were gotten to come and that the congregation was so unified. It was a splendid demonstration for the liberation of the Trade

Union. Unless major emphasis is laid upon the working classes' problems the job has not been solved. The congress has shown the way to go back to various communities and carry through the same unification of all the forces there. The emphasis laid on the Negro women's work and need of organization for domestic workers was extremely significant. I feel that the domestic workers are the most exploited of the working people of this group."

Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Chicago: "Successful — if the good resolutions are acted on by the permanent organization."

Dr. William J. Thompson, Washington, D. C. Recorder of Deeds: "The National Negro Congress' announcement was not strictly followed. There were conditions to be remedied, facts to be found and racial adjustments to be made but it was found that large representative groups came, not so much for the race's concern, as for political reasons. The congress was largely dominated by the Farm-Labor group, which is closely concerned with communism."

Hamilton Fish's comment in the New York Times caused a lot of unrest. "I was advised not to come to the congress, but I feel that I can attend any racial gathering where ladies and gentlemen are present."

"I am glad that I came because I saw conditions that I did not know existed. I came with convictions but with an open mind, but my convictions were strengthened."

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Back From Chicago, Davis Says Negro Congress Not Red Nor In The Red

Spikes Report Congress
Closed Because of Finances. Untrue, He Says

COMMITTEE MEETS
HERE MARCH 14

To Call on President, Vice-President and Speaker of the House, Davis Says

Back from Chicago and the National Negro Congress, John P. Davis, the elected executive secretary of the congress, in an exclusive interview with the Washington Tribune, today denied that the congress adjourned a day short of schedule because of lack of finances, and asserted that the congress made no profits.

Despite the fact that it was closing session on Sunday, Davis declared here that the congress had no financial problems, and did not close with a deficit.

Flouting press statements that representatives of the Democratic and Republic parties barred, Colonel William J. Warfield, commander of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, had threatened to put the congress out of the regiment's armory, Davis said the reports were absolutely unfounded, and that at no time did Warfield threaten to close the congress because of money or because of communists.

Warfield Paid

"Colonel Warfield was paid in full on Saturday, February 15, as per his contract, and was paid one-third of the money before we entered the armory, as per the contract," Davis said.

Accounting for the adjourning of the congress a day ahead of schedule, Davis said that the congress omitted the Monday session at the request of the delegation from New York City, who said they had to leave Sunday night and wanted the business session held before they left.

This request, according to Davis, was referred to the presiding committee and approved, resulting in the congress closing on Sunday instead of Monday.

To Expose Finance Report

Questioned concerning the amount of money raised by the congress in session and the various local sponsoring committees in the various cities, Davis said that all funds had been accounted for, audited, and would be released as soon as it can be sent out.

Asked why James Ford, Communist leader, and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, were permitted to deliver addresses and representatives of the Democratic and Republic parties barred, Davis said that Ford and Thomas on civil liberties.

erties.

Fish Not Invited

Questioned concerning reports that he had invited Representative Hamilton Fish to address the congress, Davis confirmed a statement from Fish that an invitation had never been extended to the New York Representative.

Asked why a speech Fish claimed to have sent to the congress to have read, had not been placed before the congress, Davis said he did not receive it.

About twenty-five members of the executive committee of the congress will meet here March 14 to set in motion the machinery created at the congress, and to call upon the President, the Speaker of the House and the Vice-President, to present certain proposals agreed on at the congress and contained in certain resolutions adopted by the congress.

The entire membership of the executive committee will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, in June at a date to be fixed by the committee meeting here March 14.

Randolph Denies Negro Congress is Dominated by Communist Party

Says Negroes Who Are Fighting for Race Rights Should Not Become Alarmed When They Are Condemned as "Reds"

A Phillip Randolph, president of the National Negro Congress, denied in a statement to the Tribune this week that the organization was Communist or dominated by that party.

Mr. Randolph issued the following statement in part:

"I read with interest and some concern some newspaper reports purporting to show that the National Negro Congress which met in Chicago February 14 was dominated by Communists. I hasten, in the interest of fact and truth, to refute this charge as false and entirely without foundation.

"The National Negro Congress, as its name plainly expresses, is a Negro movement, and it has been projected to fight for Negro rights. It was not, is not, and will not be dominated by Communists, Republicans, Socialists or Democrats. Being a Negro movement, it naturally includes Negroes of all political faiths, Democrats, Communists, Republicans and Socialists as well as Negroes of various religious creeds and dominations, such as Catholics and Protestants, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Seventh Day Adventists, possibly, followers of Father Divine, and what not, and why not

"Since when can Negroes, the victims of the black scare by the Ku Klux Klan and Negrophobists, north and south, afford to raise the red scare bogey in these United States? Negroes who elect to be Communists need make no apology for it. That is their right. It is guaranteed by the federal constitution. Communists are not criminals. The Communist party is a legitimate party and has city, state and national tickets like Republican and Democrats.

"Nor should Negroes who are sincerely fighting for race rights become alarmed when they are condemned as 'reds,' even if some well-meaning but misguided, innocent Negro leaders or men of the cloth do so, or if they are denounced by the American Liberty League or by the famous Negro hater and the hater of all peoples of color, William Randolph Hearst.

"It's gotten to be a regular in-

door sport now to damn most movements and individuals who resolutely and aggressively fight for human and race rights and the rights of the workers and minority groups by branding them as 'red.'

Negro Congress Landmark in Struggle for Liberation

By BEN DAVIS, Jr.

Editorial note: This is the last of a series of four articles discussing the achievements and tasks of the recent National Negro Congress.

Article IV

In an article by James W. Ford and A. W. Berry, appearing in the February issue of the Communist, we find the following:

"Congresses of the Negro people are not new in America. But the character and composition of the 1936 Congress will present something new in the form of working out united efforts on a broad scale."

The correctness of this prediction made prior to the Congress was proven by the existence of a totally new factor unknown in all prior Negro Congresses. This factor was the Negro working class which above all other groups made its voice heard at the Chicago sessions. The trade union section was the brilliant center of all Congress deliberations.

Maturing as Force

The Negro proletariat, a comparatively new force within the ranks of the labor movement and the Negro people, is now growing into maturity. Life itself is bringing to the fore this new and powerful factor to challenge the leadership of the increasingly discredited state and national tickets like Republican and Democrats.

In a thousand battles for the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon, on the picket lines—the Negro workers are fighting side by side with that growing section of white toilers who recognize their common cause with the Negro people.

Today another fundamental force must be reckoned with among Negroes: the influence of the Communist Party. Hammering away for the unity of black and white;

for five years beating back the work of the Congress point to lynchers' hands in the Scottsboro self-determination as the basic and Angelo Herndon cases; advancing unflinchingly on every field for the full social, economic and political equality of the Negro people; the prestige of the Communist Party among the Negro population has been won through tested battle.

There was evidence of a definite break with the narrow "stew-in-your-own-juice" attitude of Communists at the Congress. Communist found themselves at home among Negroes from all walks of life, seeking unity in the struggle against lynch-oppression.

Communist Position

Questions have arisen as to whether the Communist Party has abandoned its independent position on the struggle for Negro liberation. These questions can be answered with an emphatic "No!" On the contrary it is fundamentally because of its basic stand for the broadest unity that it is able to support a federated movement among the Negro people for their full equality.

Within the four walls of the Congress auditorium was a miniature self-determination for the Black Belt. Under Negro leadership, Negro and white delegates, representing a million Negroes, Negroes worked out a program for their own destiny. In that Congress there was no discrimination, no segregation—on the other hand there was the firmest solidarity between Negro and white participants.

Transport the same situation to the Black Belt, where the Negro people are in the majority and here is self-determination if such a force becomes the ruling power. Although the real thing is not so easily achieved, since the Negro masses are not yet prepared for this step, the lessons which the Negro people are learning and will learn through

Broader Arena

The Communist Party now enters a broader arena in which to actively draw the Negro masses into ever more effective struggle against their capitalist exploiters.

The general procedure of the Congress was characterized by the broadest democracy. There was neither a cut and dried program nor a set of handpicked officers crammed down the throats of the delegates. In fact, the Congress was what the 817 [revised figure—B.D.] delegates made it, with the program of the Congress.

Every resolution was drafted by committees elected by each sub-division. Then on the open floor at the last session the fate of each proposal was decided by the delegates. The national officers and committee members elected in the leadership of the Congress were chosen on the basis of their tried mettle in the fight for Negro rights, including their outstanding work at the Congress.

Immediate Tasks

What are the immediate tasks of the Congress? First, the pre-Congress sponsoring Committees must now merge into local Negro councils which must be built as federated bodies including representatives of a much wider variety of organizations than participated before the Congress. The COUNCILS ARE NOT TO BE ISOLATED MEMBERSHIP BRANCHES—THEY ARE TO BE FEDERATIONS OF NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ACCEPT THE CONGRESS PROGRAM AS ADOPTED IN CHICAGO. This is in line with the purpose of the Congress which is not to form another organization to usurp the work of any existing organization among the Negro people.

The I. L. G. W. U.

The Congress Councils should now put into effect the full trade union program. This means the setting up of Negro Labor Committees in all the industrial centers, the organization of the unorganized Negro workers, and the building of the Domestic Workers Union. The Congress endorsement from John L. Lewis, must be translated into concrete support especially among the hundreds of Negro workers in the United Mine Workers of America. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union with 3,000 Negro members, must be approached with the program of the Congress. Mr. Zimmerman, president of the Union, must answer whether or not he will support the demands of one million Negroes for their liberation. And so with other trade unions and their leaders.

The Randolph resolution must be presented and fought for in every trade union—a fight which can now rest upon the powerful voice of Negro Congress. The toga of leadership in this fight falls upon such unions as the Fur Workers.

In the struggle against war and fascism, the struggle against lynch-terror and discrimination for the immediate demands of the Negro people—the Congress should immediately swing into action hitting on every cylinder.

Randolph's Responsibility

Grave responsibilities rest upon the shoulders of A. Phillip Randolph in mobilizing the full weight and prestige of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters behind the Congress and in leading the fight in the American Federation of Labor for the principles outlined in his brilliant keynote address. To be effective, he, with John P. Davis and the other leaders of the Congress, must receive the day to day backing of the Negro people and all their allies.

The fact that the Congress

adopted a resolution to work for an International Congress of Negro people, shows that the Negro people of America are beginning to recognize their common struggle with Negroes all over the world. With renewed energy and enthusiasm, the Communist Party will continue its fullest support to this history-making body. It joins with

Militant Program of the Negro Congress Rallies the Broadest Support

-By BEN DAVIS, Jr.-

an effective instrument in racial progress."

Richmond Planet

Nor did he see the recent issue of the Richmond Planet, another leading Negro newspaper, which had this to say:

"The Richmond Planet is irrevocably committed to the 'United Front' policy expounded and exemplified by the National Negro Congress and which was enthusiastically adopted by the delegates to that epoch-making meeting."

Article II

Several Negro apologists for the New Deal, and for Wall Street Republic and Democratic Parties, are already attempting to strangle the Congress with the red-scare.

Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi and one of the most unscrupulous Negro politicians in the country, walked out of the Congress in "disgust," when he found that the delegates were in no mood for Republican demagoguery. Howard has the "distinction" of being one of the handful of "bought-and-paid-for" Negroes who work with the American Liberty League.

His role can be determined by a reply made to a delegate who asked him "how in the name of common sense can you support a fascist anti-Negro group like the Liberty League?" Howard said, "I don't turn my back on any organization that represents four billion dollars."

The Dean Is Blind

Dean Kelly Miller, faithful servant of the New Deal and a reactionary Negro columnist, cast facts to the winds in his recent syndicated output. He wrote—as follows:

"I have not seen a single, equivocal editorial endorsement or approval (of the Congress). If the declared purpose of the Congress was to promote unity of aim and harmony of action among the various organizations and agencies that work among Negroes, it must be rated as a lamentable failure."

Either the Dean is blind or he "will not see."

Amsterdam News

Evidently he didn't see the Amsterdam News' February 19th issue, which said editorially:

"The outlook of the Congress, under the able leadership of A. Phillip Randolph and John P. Davis, is hopeful. If the broad support which made the Congress possible is continued, the permanent organization may well become an effective instrument in racial progress."

from the Liberty Leaguers, the Borahs and Roosevelts.

That is why the Congress drew the fire of such Negro "leaders" as Dean Miller, Perry Howard, W. E. B. DuBois and William Pickens. That fire is further proof that it was a historic step in the right direction—for the Negro masses.

Trade Union Proposals

The program of the Congress is embodied in a series of resolutions democratically adopted by the sessions and finally by the entire body.

The most important and progressive determination came from the trade union division, which successfully made the following proposals: opposition to company unions in any form; Negro representation in all executive bodies of local unions, the central trades labor bodies, federation of labor, executive bodies of the international unions and the general executive council of the A. F. of L.; full support of the resolution of A. Phillip Randolph, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at the 55th convention of the A. F. of L.; establishment in every industrial center Negro Labor Committees for the special purpose of organizing the unorganized Negro workers, the organizing of extensive education to end the discrimination in the A. F. of L.

The resolution called for the unity of all workers "regardless of race, color or creed or nationality" in a "solid front against the employers." Here is the declared position of trade unionism of delegates representing a million Negroes. The very statement of the program cries for the widest action and support.

Civil Liberties

Civil Liberties: the Congress went on record against Teachers Oath laws, Sedition Bills and all "oppressive and fascist" legislation.

It endorsed the united front defense of Angelo Herndon, Tom Mooney and the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, and the enforcement of the 13, 14 and 15 amendments.

Against War, Fascism

War and fascism: It called for a boycott of the "Hearst and other sections of the hostile press," and went on record against the Liberty League and all "fascist manifestations."

Church: Despite a resolution which declared that the church is

the "most potent agency to be used in the further progress and advancement of our people," the church section agreed to work "with non-Christian groups whose economic and social ideas are of value to the solution of our economic and social problems." Churches all over the country will devote every fifth Sunday to the Congress. This position represents a hopeful advance over previous positions of the church wherein it refused altogether to work with non-Christian groups. Moreover, it indicates that the Negro ministry is beginning to yield to the constant pressure from their members for social and economic as well as "spiritual" gospel.

Business: The Congress urged upon "Negro business and all Negro employers" the employment of union labor only. It called for the organization of producers' and consumers' cooperatives.

Youth Section

Youth: This section was second to the trade union, the most advanced at the Congress. The Congress will support the American Youth Act; the fight of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now waging a legal battle for the inclusion of Negroes in higher institutions of learning in the South. It urged the unity of Negro and white youth in the struggle for better educational advantages and against increasing unemployment.

Sharecroppers

Sharecroppers: The Congress will fight for the diversion of immense war appropriations for farmers' relief; a minimum wage law; and against landlord-controlled agricultural extension service.

It will actively oppose evictions of tenants and sharecroppers and seek necessary loans for poor farmers irrespective of race, color or creed.

Defense of Ethiopia: A national organization is to be set up to include all groups active in support of the defense of Ethiopia.

Women: The Congress will concentrate on the building of the Domestic Workers Union. Negro women work as domestics.

Cooperation Sought

Let all the "friends" of the Negro people who opposed and sabotaged the Congress, point to any gathering representing one million Negroes, which has adopted such

a militant and progressive program for Negro rights! Let them—if they want to fight lynch oppression and for Black America—cooperate in strengthening and building the work of this body. Or let them shut up!

National Negro Congress Tasks and Achievements Are Estimated

—By BEN DAVIS, Jr.—

EDITORIAL NOTE: This is the first of a series of four articles on the National Negro Congress by Ben Davis, Jr., Daily Worker staff member and member of the executive committee of the National Negro Congress.

Article I.

The most fundamental and immediate task facing the National Negro Congress and all its supporters today is ACTION.

Approximately one month after this epoch-making event ended in Chicago, on Feb. 16, it is evident that the broad masses of Negro people have set up the widest acceptance and support of the Negro people.

The Congress ranks in importance with those historic gatherings organized by such heroic Negro leaders as Frederick Douglass, Richard Allen and Nat Turner during the Abolitionist struggles against chattel slavery.

551 Organizations

The broadest cross-section of the Negro people yet assembled on a program of action for Negro rights was the outstanding feature of the Congress. More than 900 delegates, representing more than 551 organizations, participated in the sessions. They came from twenty-eight states, including Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Massachusetts and New York—representing the geographical extremes of the country.

The Congress represented more than a million Negroes! Before even the first gavel had been sounded, George Streator, Negro Socialist of the Revolutionary Policy Committee, echoed the slanders of the Lovestone renegades, in describing the Congress as "the Birth of Another Fiasco."

But when delegates representing over a million Negroes come together in unprecedented harmony and work out a militant plan of action in every field of Negro activity, we call it a marvellous sort of "fiasco" which should be built bigger and better.

30 Trade Unions

The organizations with the number of delegates representing them may be tabulated as follows: Church and religious organizations, 76; fraternal societies, 70; farm organizations, 1; trade unions, 80; youth organizations, 24; civic groups and societies, 214; political groups and parties, 44; women's organizations, 19; educational organizations, 13; newspapers, 5; professional groups, 5. Official delegates were designated by the Governors of

Pennsylvania and Minnesota, and the Mayor of St. Louis to represent their respective "communities." There were three general sessions held on the evenings of February 14, 15 and 16. The daily sessions were divided into the following sections: trade union, youth, women, civic associations, church, government workers, aid to Ethiopia, war-torn workers, and fascism, social security, industrial labor, Negro business, foreign born, culture and history, farm population, and inter-racial.

Keynote by Randolph

The keynote address was that of A. Phillip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. of L., and president of the Congress. Randolph's unanimous re-election was not only based upon the necessity of assuring trade union leadership of the Congress, but it was in recognition of his excellent fitness through the medium of that superb address.

He listed the following proposals which guided the deliberations of the meeting: first, struggle of the workers against exploitation by the employers; secondly, the struggle of the workers against fascism and for the preservation of democratic institutions; thirdly, the struggle to build powerful Negro civil rights organizations; fourth, the struggle against war which wrecks the organizations of the workers and stifles and suppresses freedom of speech, the press and assembly; fifthly, the struggle to strengthen the forces of the exploited sharecropper and tenant farmers; sixthly, the struggle to build mass consumers' movements under working class leadership to protect the housewives against price manipulation.

For United Front

He endorsed the united front, the Farmer-Labor Party, industrial unionism and declared that the fight for civil, legal and political rights "cannot be effective without mass protest through demonstrations in the form of parades, mass meetings and publicity."

The militant program adopted by the Congress indicated that the speech of Randolph sank deep into the heads and hearts of the delegates.

Two other addresses made substantial contributions to the work of the historic gathering. They were: Trade unions and the Labor Party, by James W. Ford, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the report of John P. Davis, secretary of the Congress.

Labor Party Issue

Although the Congress did not endorse the Farmer-Labor Party, there was warm sympathy for such

the colonial peoples.

The Congress met in Chicago to discuss and act upon the following issues:

- 1—The right of Negroes to jobs at decent living wages and for the right to join all trade unions. For the right to equal wages and equal labor conditions with other workers. For the organization of Negro workers with their fellow white workers into democratically controlled trade unions.
- 2—Relief and security for every needy Negro family and for genuine social and unemployment insurance without discrimination.
- 3—Aid to the Negro farm population, to ease the burden of debts and taxation; for the right of farmers, tenants and sharecroppers to organize and bargain collectively.

Prior to the opening of the first session there were numerous whispering campaigns, that the Congress was to be "delivered" lock, stock and barrel to the Republican, Democratic or Communist Parties. Still others heard that because Randolph is a prominent Socialist, the Congress was merely a "build-up" for the Socialist Party.

Davis put these rumors at rest declaring, "This Congress will not be dominated by any political party—Socialist, Communist, Republican or Democrat." He recalled the original manifesto of the great gathering:

"This Congress will not usurp the work of any existing organizations, but seeks to unite these organizations and all sympathetic individuals on a minimum program for Negro rights."

Bond With Ethiopians

The huge ovation given Lij Tassaye Zaphiro, youthful first secretary to the Ethiopian delegation in London, left no doubt that the Negro people in America feel a deep kindred bond with the Ethiopians—both in blood and also from the point of view of throwing off imperialist oppression. Closely linked with the speech of Zaphiro was that of Max Yergan, of Capetown, South Africa, Negro secretary of the South African Work of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A. Speaking with impressive clarity, Yergan placed the responsibility for the wretched plight of the African natives on the door step of imperialism.

He said:

"This thing called fascism is the outgrowth of the larger force—imperialism. Imperialism, then, means annexation of land and confiscation of labor. . . . It destroys culture—the basic social fabric of the people's life. In South Africa through the color laws Africans are kept out of many phases of skilled labor and on lowest level, industrially. Laws limiting freedom of assembly make it difficult for them to organize to defend themselves."

Yergan spoke from 15 years of experience in South Africa,—experience which turned him from an innocent missionary into one who sees imperialist exploitation as the primary source of oppression of

The Congress met in Chicago to discuss and act upon the following issues:

1—The right of Negroes to jobs at decent living wages and for the right to join all trade unions. For the right to equal wages and equal labor conditions with other workers. For the organization of Negro workers with their fellow white workers into democratically controlled trade unions.

2—Relief and security for every needy Negro family and for genuine social and unemployment insurance without discrimination.

3—Aid to the Negro farm population, to ease the burden of debts and taxation; for the right of farmers, tenants and sharecroppers to organize and bargain collectively.

Federal Anti-Lynch Law

4—A fight against lynching, mob violence and police brutality; for enactment of a federal anti-lynching law; for the right to vote, serve on juries and enjoy complete civil liberty.

5—The right of Negro youth to equal opportunity in education and in the economic life of the community.

6—For complete equality of Negro women; for their right, along with all women, to equal pay for equal work; for their right to a suitable environment for themselves and their children—an environment which demands adequate housing, good schools, and recreational facilities; for their right to organize as consumers.

7—To oppose war and fascism, the attempted subjugation of Negro people in Ethiopia, the oppression of colonial nations throughout the world; for the independence of Ethiopia.

In the forthcoming article, we shall examine the program of the Congress in the light of its pre-declared purpose; and shall discuss the reactions to the Congress.

Unions Back Negro Congress Despite Opposing Groups

The National Negro Congress which convenes in Chicago on Feb. 14, has placed as one of its foremost tasks the organization of Negro labor. A. Philip Randolph, the outstanding Negro labor leader in the country, has rendered great service to the Negro people by sponsoring this Congress.

With clear foresight Randolph sees, as expressed in a recent statement, the need of bringing together the widest possible forces to meet growing reaction and violence against both the Negro people and organized labor as a whole. One has only to remember the murder of the white Socialist leader Shoemaker in Florida, the attempted murder of Ozie Powell, one of the Scottsboro boys, the "accidental" murder of Negro prisoners near Scottsboro, Ala., and the growing reaction represented in the American Liberty League to be alarmed at budding fascism in the country. The Negro people stand at the crossroad, and organized labor needs to make solid its ranks to fight reaction and for its right to live.

By his brilliant fight at the 54th Convention of the American Federation of Labor to get action on a resolution before that body for the organization of Negro workers Randolph has shown his great value and interest in the organization of Negroes into trade unions which will lay a firm labor base for the movement of the Negro people as a whole.

It is an excellent beginning that the Negro Congress places the following point as first and most important to be discussed at the Congress, where there will be broad representation of the Negro people.

"The right of Negroes to jobs at decent living wages and for the right to join all trade unions. For the right to equal wages and equal labor conditions with other workers. For the organization of Negro workers with their fellow white workers into democratically controlled trade unions."

Crosswaith's Position

In the light of these facts and in view of certain developments that are now taking place in connection with the final drive for the National Negro Congress, it is necessary to raise a few questions for the consideration of trade unions that are interested in the organi-

zation of Negro workers and those labor leaders that call themselves friends of Negro labor.

"I have been forced to advise a number of trade unions not to participate in the Negro Congress movement, not that I am against the Congress in principle."

The speaker was Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Harlem Labor Committee, a leading Negro Socialist and recently elected chairman of the Greater New York Sponsoring Committee for the National Negro Congress. Crosswaith, however, later declined to accept the chairmanship of the Committee, under the plea that he would be too much occupied with the pending strike of the Garment workers.

The occasion of the above statement was a Conference of Communists, Socialists, and sponsors of the National Negro Congress to effect an agreement on broadening the trade union representation in the Congress movement. This meeting was held at the Harlem Labor Center. Those present were: Frank R. Crosswaith, George Streater, Murray Gross, and Jack Altman of the Socialist Party; Ed Welsh and Will Herberg, C. P. O.; James W. Ford, A. W. Berry, and Ben Davis, Jr., of the Communist Party, and Miss Miriam Cuthbert and Clifford McLeod for the National Sponsoring Committee.

Crosswaith proposed an amendment to abandon the present proposed Congress as premature. According to the arguments of Crosswaith and those who supported him, there was not sufficient labor participation in the National Negro Congress. He, together with the Lovestoneite representatives, and his Socialist comrades, argued from the viewpoint that "labor" was represented in the community solely by them.

Lovestoneite Asks to Kill Congress

Streater's contribution was a negative characterization of nearly every one of the more than 250 signers for the Call, stressing the danger of "Republican domination." Impatient to reach an "agreement" to break up the present movement, he switched from "Republican domination" to "the absolute control of the Congress by Communists," and referred to the non-Party persons present as "babes in the woods," "dupes of the Communist Party," etc.

The Communist Party representatives proposed in answer to this

By JAMES W. FORD.

stream of provocation that we effect an agreement to:

1. Prevent political domination by any Party.
2. That we get as many trade unions as possible to participate in the Congress.
3. That we work for a Negro Trade Union Conference growing out of the National Negro Congress.

The Communist representatives not only showed up the fallacy of the charges of "Republican" and "Communist domination," but pledged themselves, wherever they were members of any Committees, to do everything possible to make it possible for Socialists, trade unionists, Communists and friends of Negro labor to work equally collectively, and unitedly for making the Congress a success.

Will Herberg, inventor of the term "black chauvinism," who once wrote a thesis on the Negro question in which he characterized the American Negroes as "Reserves of reaction" answered consistent with his subtle, white chauvinism: "This Congress is a danger, a menace! Do you mean to say that if Hitler calls a Congress with a good program we should support it? I say, let us agree to go to Chicago and kill this Congress, to make possible a good one later on."

Jack Altman's proposal in the beginning of his remarks to go through with the Congress but to jointly cooperate in holding the organization open for widening the labor base in the continuation of the Congress, was frowned upon. He was forced to withdraw his proposal when he found himself out of step with the other Socialist Party members present.

Unions Support Congress

That is about how the Conference on Jan. 31, at the Harlem Labor Center to effect a united front agreement ended. The only positive announcement was that the Socialist Party is sending three observers; that the Socialist and C. P. O. representatives would advise organizations not to send delegates, but to send observers.

Since Jan. 31, there have been reliable reports that letters and instructions by Frank R. Crosswaith have been sent to unions urging them not to participate in the Congress.

Despite this, the Teachers Union, the Musicians Union, Local 802, and other unions have elected delegates to go to the Congress. In Chicago, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, the Butchers, two of the most important unions in the Middle West, have elected delegates.

Among the outstanding trade unionists who will participate in the Congress are: A. Philip Randolph who from his sick bed has pledged his unswerving support of the Congress, and advises not only labor organizations, but all organizations of Negro people to actively participate in the Congress; John L. Lewis, and John Fitzpatrick president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who has agreed to be one of the speakers at the opening session of the Congress in Chicago.

We have enough faith in the Negro masses and the most advanced and best leaders of labor in the country, to foresee and to defeat any reactionary force entering the Congress. How do you stand Comrade Zimmerman?

There is a menace though. The Negro Congress movement which has grown to gigantic proportions in every State of the Union is a real menace for fence-sitters and wisecrackers. The masses are demanding unity and action.

We therefore place before our Socialist comrades and trade union friends of Negro labor the question: Are you for unity of action? Are you for the organization of the Negroes into trade unions? Are you for doing everything within your power to bring about the widest movement against reaction in this country? Are you for developing a broad movement of the Negro people, led and supported by Negro labor, in the struggle against oppression?

**MAYOR KELLY
TO WELCOME
DELEGATIONS**

**Ethiopian and Cuban
Representatives
at Sessions**

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 2. — The Negro people of the country, oppressed for centuries, will gather through more than one thousand elected delegates from all parts of the country, in a great, historic National Negro Congress that will be held at the Eighth regiment Armory, 3517 South Giles Street Feb. 14 to 16.

This Congress, uniting all the various groups among the Negro people and their supporters will seek to develop a movement for unified action for the purpose of "winning manhood and the rights of citizenship for the Negro people."

Meeting for three days, this Congress, with delegates from the manufacturing centers of the North and the plantations and cities of the South, will focus attention on the vital problems of the twelve million Negroes, who today more than ever are demanding equal rights.

Ethiopian Diplomat to Attend
More than one thousand delegates are expected, and the arrangements committee has announced that Mayor Kelly of this city will officially welcome the Congress at its opening session. In addition, great interest has been shown in the announced appearance of Lij Tasfaye Zaphiro, first secretary of the Ethiopian Legation in London, and now touring the United States.

Fraternal delegates from Cuba and Haiti are expected also, the sponsoring committee announced.

It has been estimated by John P. Davis, secretary of the National Committee Sponsoring the Congress, that hundreds of official and unofficial observers and visitors will attend the sessions. Davis is

here completing preparations for the Congress.

Varied Organizations

Listed among the various types of organizations throughout the country sending delegates are trade unions, churches, fraternal societies, civic bodies, political groups, youth councils and other organizations which view the Congress as an important step toward unifying the struggle for Negro rights.

An outstanding example of the popularity of the Congress among rank and file trade union members is shown in the recent action of one of the locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters here. Over the head of the officials of this union the members not only endorsed the Congress but elected seven delegates. Immediately these seven delegates constituted themselves a squad to contact other unions to secure endorsements and delegates for the Congress.

Among the numerous unions in New York which have endorsed the Congress and already elected delegates are the Teachers' Union, the Laundry Workers International Union, Local 280, American Federation of Labor, and the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies with a membership of more than 6,000 Negro and white workers in the Emergency Relief Bureaus.

Churches Active

Harlem's largest churches have swung into action on the Congress. The Abyssinian Baptist Church will send approximately eight delegates; the St. James Presbyterian Church will send a large body of delegates representing its youth organizations. Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and Rev. William Lloyd Imes, prominent Harlem ministers, are respectively pastors of these churches.

Seek Contributions

Leading churches of Chicago are being canvassed for voluntary contributions in the way of accommodations for the delegates.

The office of the National Negro Congress is at 4401 South Parkway, Atlantic 4300. Delegates credentials can be procured at this address. All inquiries should be sent here.

Among the sponsors of the Congress are many names of leaders in the affairs of the Negro people, including A. Philip Randolph, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, and James W. Ford of New York, Dean Kelly Miller and Howard D. Woodson, of Washington, D. C., Mr. William N. Jones of Maryland, Bishop R. A. Carter, Bishop James A. Bray, Attorney Oscar Brown, Harry Haywood, J. Livert Kelly, Dewey Jones the Rev. Harold Kingsley, Senator William E. King, Bishop W. J. Walls, of Illinois, Bishop Noah Williams of Missouri, Bishop R. C. Ransome, Miss Maude White of Illinois, and many others.

THE RELIGIOUS CHURCH CONFERENCES

Some time last year we suggested that the Christian forces of the United States of America who were interested in the problem of the Negro should be called together. Very little attention was paid to this proposition. We believe however it has not died out.

While attending the National Negro Conference in Chicago, we heard several complaints from church men that the church was ignored. The complaint would be amusing if it had not been made with such vehement sincerity.

The National Negro Congress was not a religious conference. Its particular objective was improvement of economic conditions among Negroes and of course the using of all sorts of weapons; religious, political and others, that would help the Negro to get a better economic position in this country. Naturally the church was called upon but not to play the major role because the church is not an economic institution.

1. What the church people need is to call a conference of the religious forces of the country for the purpose of stimulating religious activity. It is time that the Negro Church groups should re-define the objectives of the Negro church in terms of our present day status. If the subject of the first conference were nothing more than this it would be well worth the thousands of dollars it would cost.

2. But the Conference ought to have another objective and that is the bringing into the church of the six million Negroes who are out of it. More Negroes are out of the church at this time than are in it. This is the first time in the history of the Negro of the United States that more Negroes do not belong to church than do belong and the church people should become interested in swinging the pendulum the other way.

3. The Church people should appraise the conscience of the United States with regard to the race problem. Preeminently the church is the keeper of the American conscience and it has been most effective in matters of labor, economic and political decency of up lifting the tone of the masses

and in various other things but apparently it has not been aroused on the Negro. The Negro church should at least be interested in this, that it should join with the whites for a better state of the American conscience regarding race relations.

4. The Negro Church should ask itself how it is most effectively to cooperate with other organizations in helping the Negro solve his problem.

In our efforts to solve economic problems we are apt to overlook the spiritual and sometimes the church itself is tempted to stray from its particular problems in matters of the spirit. We need to bring ourselves back to our main objective and keep it ever before our minds—the church is a spiritual institution responsible for the spiritual and moral ideals of the individual and community.

By all means we renew our request that the Negro church should have a large Congress of Religion sometime in the near future

National Congress Group to Attack Philly Jim Crow

Local Committee Told Experience Will Fit Them for Chicago Action.

7 MAIN OBJECTIVES
OF MOVE ARE CITED
Afro-American
Education, Work Inequalities Chief Targets.

1-4-36

PHILADELPHIA—At a meeting of the local committee of the National Negro Congress, held at the YWCA, Friday morning, the local action committee decided to begin work on cleansing Philadelphia of some of the discriminatory practices that are rampant in many city departments.

The two most vital which will be acted upon first, are the question of the part-time employment and education of teachers and children and the restricted employment of colored persons in WPA offices and projects.

Arthur Huff Faust president of the local committee, informed the group that from the experiences gathered in handling the local conditions, the delegates to the national congress in Chicago will be better able to participate in the discussions and better qualified to offer suggestions to delegates from other communities.

Seven Objectives

The seven leading objectives that will be discussed at the national congress are:

The right to jobs at decent living wages, and for the right to join all trade unions. For the right to equal wages and equal labor conditions with

other workers. For the organization of workers, with their fellow white workers, into democratically controlled unions.

Relief and security for every needy family, and for genuine social and unemployment insurance without discrimination.

Aid to the farm population, to ease the burden of debts and taxation, for the rights of farmers, tenants and sharecroppers to organize and bargain collectively.

To Fight Lynching

A fight against lynching, mob violence and police brutality; for enactment of a Federal anti-lynching law; for the right to vote, to serve on juries and enjoy civil liberty.

The right to equal opportunity in education and in the economic life of the community.

For complete equality for colored women; for their right, along with all women, to equal pay for equal work; for their right to a suitable environment for themselves and their children, an environment which demands adequate housing, good schools, and recreational facilities; for their right to organize as consumers.

To oppose war and fascism, the attempted subjugation of the Ethiopians, the oppression of colonial nations throughout the world, for the independence of Ethiopia.

To Hold Conference

Already 1800 pamphlets and 5,000 calls have been ordered for distribution among various organizations and individuals who are interested in the future of the economic progress of the race.

A luncheon conference will be held at the YWCA, 1605 Catherine Street, Saturday afternoon, at which time many prominent people will be told the history of the organization.

SEEING THE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

Review
THE CALL GOES OUT from Mr. John W. Davis for a National Negro Congress to meet in Chicago some time in February. This congress is endorsed by leaders in all sorts of organizations. Many of these endorsers must not be aware of the fact that the call has all the earmarks of the approach made by Reds to solve many of the Negro problems. And that the congress will be dominated by the Reds if we don't miss our guess.

AS FAR AS THE PROBLEM of the Negro farmer in the South, I feel that he has a far greater chance of lifting himself up via the Tuskegee method than by any other way. If the Congress can add more force and sustenance to the Tuskegee program than it has today, it will do a constructive thing.

AS TO SOLVING the problems of better working conditions in the steel and coal fields of the South it seems to me that the Congress will do well to get at the bottom of these industries as they are today and with what they are faced before any formula is attempted. *Review - 1-19-36*

REFERENCE IS MADE in the pamphlet supporting that call to something that happened on Red Mountain a year or so ago in ore property of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co. Here a strike was in progress. There were those who wanted to strike and those who did not. That seems the major consideration as it related to wages and shorter hours. But I doubt if any of the strikers or strike promoters had gone far enough to realize that the T. C. I. R. R. Co. has not made one nickel since it was purchased by the United States Steel Corporation, that it has been necessary for the parent organization to spend millions each month to operate this vast concern, that the stockholders have not gotten any earned returns on their investments. Of course the firm expects to make money some day for its stockholders. And it must or should be borne in mind that this company and hundreds of others whose books will tell the same story have paid billions in wages and salaries to their workers—money which has gone into the blood streams of business and commerce and made Birmingham what it is today. And last, but not least, if the Tennessee Company is not making any money or hasn't ever made any money, it is quite conceivable

This would mean that hundreds of different disguises, like youth movements for Birmingham would be a heaven for chimney sweepspace, pacifism, that would lead the nation to dis and buzzards. When that day comes the Negro will arm to the extent that with one swift blow this coun catch hell. And how. Surely more of it than any try could be turned into a Soviet United States over one else for there are and always will be more Negrionight.

I STILL HOLD THAT the best method to re deem ourselves, be we farmers or industrial workers, is to do for ourselves the very things that others, including the New Deal, promises to do for us. Any American Legion. In their efforts to stamp out Com for what we do, as, what we do with what we get for munism and destructive radicalism, they will most what we do.

ALL REVOLUTIONARY schemes that may be farmer can diversify his crop and raise plenty to eat. prosecuted in the South are going to find brutal and Any industrial worker can live frugally and gradually stiff opposition coming from organizations like themake himself independent. It's not how much we get American Legion. In their efforts to stamp out Com for what we do, as, what we do with what we get for munism and destructive radicalism, they will most what we do.

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that it could just close shop. This would mean that hundreds of different disguises, like youth movements for peace, pacificism, that would lead the nation to disarm to the extent that with one swift blow this country could be turned into a Soviet United States overnight.

Birmingham would be a heaven for chimney sweeps and buzzards. When that day comes the Negro will catch hell. And how. Surely more of it than anywhere else for there are and always will be more Negro employees on the T. C. I. payrolls than white people. It remains for the Negro employees of that and other firms to keep in the straight and narrow path and look to the future.

ALL REVOLUTIONARY schemes that may be prosecuted in the South are going to find brutal and stiff opposition coming from organizations like the American Legion. In their efforts to stamp out Communism and destructive radicalism, they will most likely deal more harshly with the Negro than any one else. The best thing the Negro can do is to keep as far away from Red influences as possible and to watch for them in the least expected places and under hun-

I STILL HOLD THAT the best method to redeem ourselves, be we farmers or industrial workers, is to do for ourselves the very things that others, including the New Deal, promises to do for us. Any farmer can diversify his crop and raise plenty to eat. Any industrial worker can live frugally and gradually make himself independent. It's not how much we get for what we do, as, what we do with what we get for what we do.

I APPEAL TO THE NEGRO and white worker of the South to stand by the fundamental principles upon which this government is founded and to get as far away from charity as possible and as close to self-

respect and productive living as possible; to make every effort possible to see that no changes are made in the constitution that would give any man, no matter how poor or needy we or he may be, something for nothing; from that idea that the government is a machine set up to take care of the people instead of the people take care of the government.

THE UNITED FRONT

Barely a week will have elapsed after this is read before the National Negro Congress convenes in Chicago. When the achievements of similar assemblages designed to solve the problems facing Negro Americans, are weighed, without bias, readers will naturally ask: why so much enthusiasm has been engendered in anticipation of this con-fab and why the expectations are so great that miles on the road to progress and security will have been won for Negro Americans when the Congress adjourns.

Before venturing an answer to this query, it might be well to set out briefly some of the problems which beset Negro Americans.

This can be best summarized by quoting from the call for the Congress as follows:

"Negro workers on farms, in factories and in households as servants see wages fall while prices increase.

Negro miners are attacked and railroad workers are intimidated by white gangs.

Negro women are being literally driven out of industrial employment.

Negro youth find less and less opportunity to earn a living.

On government building projects discrimination against employment of Negro artisans continues.

Even so-called "Negro" jobs are no longer available. Unemployment spreads, and in every section of the nation, the Negro is fast becoming a jobless race.

The Negro farm population in the South is fast becoming landless.

Negro youth is deprived of adequate educational opportunities.

The ballot, the most elemental right of a citizen, is effectively denied two-thirds of the entire Negro population.

In the courts of the land, the Negro is denied justice.

He is illegally kept from jury service and made to face daily unfair trials and inhuman sentences.

Negroes are mobbed and lynched.

They are excluded from public places, even from restaurants in the Nation's Capitol."

Who is responsible for this "Slough of Despond" into which Negro Americans have been unwittingly led or manoeuvred?

We say unhesitatingly that, in our opinion, the per-

sons who have been entrusted with the leadership of these 12,000,000 black Americans must plead guilty. They have followed after the false gods of inter-racial good will, purchased at the price of peaceful acceptance of Jim Crowism, Segregation and injustices, while their followers, heeding their siren voices, now find themselves upon the very brink of ruin and despair. Their stock in trade has been peace at any price. They have contented themselves with meaningless studies and surveys and in indulging in sophistry and theory while the known wrongs and disabilities from which their people suffered were either ignored or sugar coated.

This has become all too apparent under the various set-ups for Negroes under this cranky, but politically crafty, New Deal administration.

We, therefore, venture the opinion that the popularity of the National Negro Congress is primarily based upon the hope that a way out will be found to discredit and discard this leadership which blows both hot and cold when the fortunes and the future of Negro Americans hang in the balance.

The weighty problems to which the Congress will address itself will never be solved by hand picked and favor seeking leaders nor by the output of institutions which magnify the singing of Negro slave songs but soft pedal when it comes to a fight for the rights and immunities of Negroes as American citizens.

The United Front idea also has an inspiring appeal to an embattled group.

Vital Negro Congress Issues

ONE of the central issues which should be emphatically dealt with at the coming National Negro Congress is the fight against discrimination in the trade unions. This is not only a problem of daily bread for the Negro workers but it vitally affects the entire labor movement.

The first point on the program of the Congress shows that it has made a start in the right direction. It reads:

"The right of Negroes to jobs at decent living wages and for the right to join all trade unions. For the right to equal wages and equal labor conditions with other workers. For the organization of Negro workers with their fellow workers into democratically controlled labor unions."

On the basis of this fundamental provision, scores of unions throughout the country have endorsed the Congress and are sending delegates.

One local of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters in Chicago shows the way to rank and file union members whose reactionary leaders refuse to join hands with the hundreds of organized workers who will be present at the Congress. This local, over the heads of its officials, endorsed the Congress and elected six delegates.

Such progressive unions as the International Ladies Garment Workers, the United Mine Workers of America (its president John L. Lewis has endorsed the Congress), and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers should be well represented in this historic body.

If the National Negro Congress throws its tremendous support behind the growing sentiment among Negro and white workers for trade union solidarity, it will be taking a powerful step in the fight for Negro rights.

DELEGATES REPRESENT 3,332,093

Sharecropper Proposes

Demand for Chain

Gang Abolition

By Ben Davis, Jr.

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16. — Addresses on the youth, the labor party and the plight of South African peoples featured the second general session of the National Negro Congress, held at the Eighth Regiment Armory here last night. The same enthusiasm manifested at the opening session Friday reached a high pitch last night as an audience of more than 4,000, listened to James W. Ford, Communist leader call for the participation of the Negro people in a national Farmer-Labor Party.

During this session, the Credentials Committee issued a report which revealed that the 763 delegates to the congress represent 551 various organizations with a membership of 3,332,093. The small sprinkling of whites indicates that the people represented are almost wholly Negroes. Twenty-nine states are represented among the delegates. The second largest group of organizations represented are the trade unions.

Plight of Africans Told

Seldom has a clearer and franker analysis of the plight of the South African natives been heard than that given by Max Yargin, noted Negro leader of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who has been for fifteen years in South Africa.

The speech of Edward Strong, of the American Youth Congress insisted that "Negro youth be heard" and advocated the establishment of a National Federation of Negro Youth to work in conjunction with the congress.

It was the powerful address of James W. Ford which connected the Congress with the traditions of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, America's greatest abolitionist. In a glowing tribute to

Douglass, Ford said: "Douglass understood perhaps better than Abraham Lincoln the social and economic conditions that were holding back the country. Douglass carried the fight against slavery to the American masses." At every mention of this great abolitionist there was loud applause.

Farmer-Labor Points

Ford listed ten fundamental points as the basis of a Farmer-Labor Party. Those more directly affecting the Negro people are: The struggle for full civil rights for Negroes, especially in the South; Against discrimination in every form; Support to an anti-lynching bill and death penalty to lynchers; Debt-free land to the poor farmers and share-croppers.

The prolonged round of applause with which Ford's speech was greeted reflected an even more significant situation. Throughout the congress, delegates have constantly expressed their opposition to hearing any of the speakers from the old line parties. But no opposition has been expressed to the appearance of Ford as a major speaker on the program.

Although the tentative program of the congress with Ford's name listed was circulated at least two months before the opening session there was no recorded objection to his address. Delegates constantly voiced objections to the appearance of Senator Borah or any of his representatives. Borah who has presidential aspirations is only opposed to anti-lynching legislation.

Max Yergan said Ethiopian and other recent developments show "that thing known by the ugly name of fascism" to be destructive at home and aggressive abroad and an outgrowth of imperialism. "This congress," he said, "is more than a symbol. It is an opportunity for making it possible for all organizations to subscribe to a minimum program. This responsibility implies the fashioning of the means, the welding of the leadership, called for loyalty to the leadership set up by the congress."

Plan Permanent Organization

What will be one of the pivotal questions to be decided here today, and that of what is to take place after the congress. Last night subcommittee was set up by the presiding committee to report a draft plan for permanent organization. Ford and B. D. Amis, Philadelphia Negro Communist leader, were unanimously elected members of this committee which consists of eleven members representing eleven states.

It cannot be said now just what the type of permanent organization will be but it is unanimously the opinion of the congress that a permanent organization should be set up. Undoubtedly such an organization will take the form of a national council with national headquarters with state and regional organizations throughout the country. The general trend is that the present Sponsoring Committees in the various cities should serve as a nucleus for state wide organizations.

At this session will be the election of officers and reports of committees on resolutions and organization.

Main attention was shifted on trade union problems as the congress divided into special sessions, swung into full discussion. The largest sessions Saturday and Sunday were on trade unions and problems of organizing the unorganized. At least 200 delegates participated. The consensus of sentiment was for fighting support of the A. Phillip Randolph resolution against discriminatory practices in the A. F. of L., for full support to the fight against industrial unionism and for labor solidarity between white and Negro.

Scab Herder Exposed

Manning Johnson, Cafeteria Workers Union delegate, gave a decisive and ringing reply to one delegate who raised the demand for separate Negro unions. The delegate was later exposed as a police constable who was instrumental in sending scabs into Terre Haute during the general strike.

The trade union sessions also decided to ask the congress to foster the creation of labor committees in Negro communities to further organization into trade unions, to dramatize the drive for organizing Negro workers by concentrating on one or two industries, and endorse the Negro Workers Councils.

It was a striking scene as the special sessions carried on their intense discussions on the large floor of the Eighth Regiment Armory. Eight sessions were being held simultaneously on the floor, in one corner was the huge trade union session. In the opposite corner was the Youth section. To the rear were the Negro businessmen stronghold of the Chinese Red Army. The message reads as follows: "In the name of the government of Soviet China, and the many millions who are carrying on a desperate struggle against the invaders of China who are devastating it by sword, destroying lives and property, in the name of a 5,000-year old glorious civilization of a people of 400,000,000 now being stamped upon by the iron heel of Japanese imperialism."

Other sessions taking place simultaneously were Women's, Civil Liberties, Government Workers, War and Fascism, Social Security, Foreign-Born Negroes, Interracial

Negro Culture and History, Farm perialism.

Delegates concerned themselves with the specific problems of interest to them. Each section selected a resolutions' committee to summarize the discussion. A resolutions' committee has been elected to finalize and whip them into shape.

Strong Farmer-Labor Sentiment

The problem of endorsing a Farmer-Labor Party arose in practically all special sessions and was also treated by speakers in the general sessions. There was very strong sentiment evident for an independent party, which would make possible political cooperation of the Negro people with labor and farmers.

The problems of the South were brought forth most sharply in the session on civil liberties. Tom Burke, secretary-treasurer of the Sharecroppers Union, and Robert Wood, C.I.D. organizer in Birmingham, injected these problems vividly into the discussion. Proposals were made to fight for the abolition of poll taxes, for the right to vote and other civil liberties, for the abolition of the chain-gang, for adequate anti-lynching legislation and its enforcement. Burke and Ozie Hart, president of the Sharecroppers Union, introduced proposals that the congress go on record for support of the sharecroppers and tenants in their struggle for their pressing demands and for the right to organize and bargain collectively.

In the social security session as well as in the government workers and relief sessions it was proposed to support the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill and other similar social legislation.

China Soviets

Greet Negro

Congress

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16.—Mao Tse Dun, provisional chairman of the Chinese Soviet Republic, today sent fraternal greetings to the First National Negro Congress now meeting in Chicago. The message was transmitted here from Shensi province, where the Negro businessmen stronghold of the Chinese Red Army.

The message reads as follows: "In the name of the government of Soviet China, and the many millions who are carrying on a desperate struggle against the invaders of China who are devastating it by sword, destroying lives and property, in the name of a 5,000-year old glorious civilization of a people of 400,000,000 now being stamped upon by the iron heel of Japanese imperialism."

"I greet as the officially elected provisional chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Soviet Republic the First National Congress of the fighting Negro people, 12,000,000 strong in America, against every form of national and racial oppression."

"The long-enduring struggle of the Chinese people for national emancipation finds its magnificent repercussions in the heroic struggles of all oppressed nations, a glorious mirroring in the resistance of your brothers—the courageous Ethiopian people who bravely defend their national independence against the barbaric invasion of the Italian fascist armies."

"This struggle must spur you on to strengthen your ranks in a united fighting front, guided by the program of the militant Negro leadership which today raises its voice for a determined struggle for freedom. Transmit the message of the Revolutionary War Council of the Red Army of China to the Ethiopian people and also the greetings of the undersigned comrades, Chu De, Chuen Lai and Wan Tsa San."

MAO TSE DUN,

Provisional Chairman, Chinese Soviet Republic.

Gavel Made From Last Slave Ship to Be Used At the Negro Congress

HAMPTON INSTITUTE.—One of the gavels which the president of the National Negro Congress in Chicago on February 16 will use will be one made from a piece of wood which was taken from the last slave ship that was engaged in bringing African slaves to the mainland of North America.

The gavel was designed by President Arthur Howe, head of the cabinet department of Hampton institute, and was made in that division of the trade school.

The piece of wood from which it was made was taken from a plank of an abandoned vessel which lay submerged for a number of years in the harbor of Charleston.

On the authority of Bishop Jordan who gave the wood to a Negro, General U. S. Grant Stevens, this rotting vessel was the last ship to bring slaves to the United States. Knowing that A. A. Schomburg, curator of the 135th Street branch of the New York public library, was deeply interested in preserving data on the history of the African race, Mr. Stevens

gave this souvenir of the slave States Custom Service in New York city. He received the wood from his father more than 60 years ago.

When the secretary of the National Negro Congress, John P. Davis, was looking for something unique for a mallet, Mr. Schomburg gave him this piece of wood. General U. S. Grant Stevens, a native of Savannah, until recently was an employee of the United

The Leftward Drift Of The National Negro Congress

By KELLY MILLER

The National Negro Congress recently held in the City of Chicago was primarily and fundamentally a leftward movement. The original suggestion for such a Congress was made by James W. Ford, vice presidential candidate on the Communist ticket, at a session of the Co-ordinating Committee held at Howard University last May. The suggestion was ardently espoused and seconded by Phillip Randolph, sometime editor of the Messenger, a radical Negro magazine of avowed leftward tendency which heads directly toward Moscow. The fact that Mr. Ford's fine strategy formed the guiding hand of the Congress and that Mr. Randolph was made the president of the permanent organization, clearly shows that the author and finisher of the Conference drew their inspiration from the same source.

As a mass movement, expressive of unformulated dissatisfaction and unrest, the Conference was a great success, unequalled by any undertaking since the heyday of the Garvey movement. It missed, however, the master mind and guiding hand which directed the Garveyites towards a definite goal and objective. The bulk of the delegates, over a thousand in number, came from the crowded urban centers such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and St. Louis, where the Negro's intellectual smartness outruns its practical ability to make a living. Under these circumstances, we may always look for volatile, radical effusions. The movement was led, in the main, by the younger intelligentsia, impelled by the same inchoate and undefined spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction which caused the recent Harlem riot.

Radical Spirit Dominated

The spirit of radicalism predominated throughout the proceedings. The Reds, the Socialists and Communists were everywhere in ascendancy, either in number or in dominant purpose, or in both. The conservative delegates, who constituted a considerable portion of the Conference, were either outnumbered or outmaneuvered.

At the opening of the Conference the dominant purpose of the Communists was bold and pronounced. They were everywhere conspicuous by their obtrusive presence, so much so that they had to be restrained by officers of the law. The Mayor of the City refused to extend the customary

official greetings, and the Police Department was ordered to curb the outbreak where it threatened to trespass the law. After the Congress had been quieted down to a basis of orderly procedure, by the police authority, the wily Communists resolved to accomplish their end by stratagem without openly flouting the Political advice and counsel were taboo. The Congress neither sought nor made welcome political wisdom of those of the greatest experience and attainment in the political field. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell and Ex-Congressman Oscar DePriest in whose home district the Congress was held, were not invited and did not attend. Hon. Perry W. Howard, National Committeeman of the Republican Party, was present as observer, but became so disgusted that he repudiated the spirit and outcome of the Congress in a release given to the public press.

There are a number of outstanding Negro organizations which are national in scope and aim. Their existence was scarcely taken into account for the reason that they all rest upon the traditional foundation of religion, philanthropy and patriotism. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the International Young Men's Christian Association, the National Business League, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the religious organization within the Baptist and Methodist Churches, the fraternal and benevolent organizations, and our great institutions of learning contributed little or nothing to the dominant thought and purpose of the Conference. Howard, Fisk, Atlanta, Lincoln, Tuskegee, Dillard, Wilberforce and Shaw had might as well not be, so far as impressing any ideas or ideals upon the thought and expression of the Conference. The institutions of learning, to which the race might normally be expected to look for light and leading, were conspicuous by their absence.

Religion Ignored

Religion was so far discounted or ignored that three bishops, representing the A. M. E. Church, the A. M. E. Zion Church and the C. M. E. Church, joined in a public protest because the religious life of the race was practically sidetracked.

The outstanding leaders of thought and opinion, whose combined wisdom have guided the paths of the race thus far, were not consulted or considered in the deliberations of the Congress. Dr. Robert R. Moton was not there, neither was Dr. F. Patterson, his successor. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the premier scholar and agitator of the race, condemned the Con-

The Negro press, in so far as can be judged at present, looked upon the Conference merely as a spectacle whose news feature furnished a field for journalistic enterprise. The news columns found the reports of the Conference with indifferent or condemnatory headlines. I have not seen a single, equivocal editorial endorsement or approval. Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender, invited to participate in the opening session, ducked the meeting as did Major Kelley who was to give the accustomed official welcome.

While the Conference ostensibly repudiated affiliation with political parties, this repudiation seems to have been limited to politics and politicians of the Old Line Republican and Democratic varieties. Outspoken advocates of Socialism and Communism were welcomed with open arms. James W. Ford, famous Negro Communist, exerted the dominant influence. Norman Thomas, the Presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket, was invited and did address the Congress, while Hamilton Fish, the famous exponent of the Republican Party, was flatly denied a similar privilege.

Communism Not Denounced

It is also curious to note that the Congress went out of its way to condemn the Liberty League which is not a political organization and also to condemn Fascism which neither of our great political parties espouses or sponsors. But very significantly, it failed to denounce Communism. The reason is not far to seek or hard to find. Communism constitutes the basis

and background against which the whole Conference was projected.

The resolutions adopted, were in the main, of the commonplace type with which we have become familiar from time immemorial. The bill of racial grievances ran the gamut of complaint against injustice and lawlessness. Their nostrums proposed for existing evils were also trite and commonplace. They told the Negro what to do but not how to do it. No adequate means or feasible agencies were established to implement and make effective the high-sounding resolutions and pretensions.

The dominant note that differentiated the Congress from all preceding racial groups was encoined in Communistic phraseology—the race must present an united front with Labor against Capitalism. If this front is to be peacefully organized—that is Socialism; if it be accomplished by force and violence—that is Communism. It is for the Congress to decide the choice.

A Lamentable Failure

If the declared purpose of the Congress was to promote unity of aim and harmony of action among the various organizations and agencies that work among Negroes it must be rated as a lamentable failure. It had precisely the opposite effect. No race movement since Emancipation, not excepting the Garvey movement, aroused so much unfriendly criticism and provoked such internal dissension within the race as the National Negro Congress has already aroused.

I shall revert to this subject in a subsequent release after the Congress shall have had time to consolidate its plans and after public reaction has more definitely asserted itself.

The Way Out

We don't think much of the published news report that Editor Abbott of the Chicago Defender, took stage fright and refused to present the mayor's alternate at the Race Congress last week, following discovery that the Communists had moved in and were active around the big meeting. With all of the big talk of the Defender editor it appears that he takes stage fright too easily.

Communists are no more than other humans. When they had their meetings in Oklahoma City several years ago we financed the rental of their hall one evening and then went out and lambasted them in their own hall. Men get places facing issues—*not dodging them.* We just wonder what Brother Abbott would do were he to meet some of our late Southern white folk in the road.

But for the Jess Hollins trial in Okmulgee last week we would have attended the Chicago Race Congress. Not because we endorsed the movement, but because we desired to tune in on all that Editor Abbott developed stage fright about, and because of many things transpiring Editor Abbott did not wait to observe.

We told John Davis, leader of the Congress, in St. Louis last summer and again in Chicago during the month of October that we could see no good purpose served in the plans he outlined. We thought so then and we think so now. No definite course down which the race should go in America is going to be formed or charted in a mass meeting housing all of the discordant elements noted in the Race Congress sessions last week.

This writer does not overlook the fact that something should be done regarding racial trends. We ought to develop a new economic outlook, a new political program and the general agendum of the race should be radically revamped. But we will never be able to alter these plans in mass meetings.

The program we have in mind is one that will take men like John P. Davis, Ira Reid, Dr. Weaver and Charles S. Johnson out into the rural sections of America, where they will teach small groups proper economic standards and techniques. Booker T. Washington did not start his great idea of industrialism in a mass meeting. He went way out into the backwoods to initiate and develop his ideas. As a matter of fact that is where all great revolutionary changes are made in society.

One of these days some man or a group of men willing to make the sacrifice are going to chart a course and develop a plan by which the masses will begin to think in terms relating to Negroes feeding, clothing and sheltering themselves. It will be a dreary, stubborn path up which to climb, but someone will start, and it is the only path leading out from where we now find ourselves.

The foolish folk who met in Chicago last week envisioning nothing but a secondary place in the life of America for Negroes, and crying about jobs and work, are going to some day wake up to the philosophy of Frederick Douglass, who said:

"Men have in their own hands the peaceful means by

which they may put all of their moral, economic and political enemies to flight, if they will but faithfully, courageously and valiantly use them."

Congress Shunted God, Three Bishops Complain

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP) — Declaring that well-known church leaders had been shunted aside by the administration of the National Negro Congress here, three bishops listed as sponsors have issued a statement opposing the program of the recent assembly.

The statement given out at the closing session by Bishops J. A. Bray and R. A. Carter of the CME Church, and W. J. Walls of the AMEZ Church, said in part:

"Our displeasure with a program such as is presented in this National Negro Congress which includes no outstanding churchmen in positions of sentiment making, only to pray or pronounce benedictions on general programs, was voiced in executive and council meetings."

"A cut and dried program of political and economic speakers offered to church leaders to be sugar-coated for their followers was refused by leading churchmen."

Leadership of Youth Shapes Negro Confab

Amsterdam, New York, New York,
Older Leaders Missing at the National Negro Congress—Labor Organizations Urged

By HENRY LEE MOON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The National Negro Congress which closed its three-day session here Sunday night was in the main a conference of progressive Negro youth. Its progressive outlook was crystallized in the program—particularly along the labor front—which the 767 delegates adopted. Younger men and women predominated both in leadership and in membership in the delegations.

The older leaders, to whom for asity, and others who in the past have looked for guidance on problems affecting the Negro, were conspicuous-voices sounding the tocsin for united action on a militant program in militant editor of The Crisis, was not things basic to racial advancement.

Where in former years such gathering of Tuskegee Institute, and longings have stressed the need of legislation, education, business expansion servatism among Negroes, was like and increased race consciousness, the wise absent. Missing, too, were Kelly National Negro Congress, articulating Miller, William Pickens, Perry How-the demands of the younger generation, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Oscar DePriest, the Johnsons, James Wel-

unrestricted admission into the industrial and trade unions, and for united action with progressive white workers.

There were, of course, the ever necessary demands for the suppression of lynching, for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, for the unconditional release of Angelo Herndon, for the ballot, for equality in opportunity, for an end of jim crowism and discrimination, and for full civil rights. Added to these were those demands which are the fruit of the depression: Adequate relief, social insurance paid for by the government and the very rich, the thirty-hour week and work opportunities for youth.

Indicative of the broadening interests of Negro youth was the consideration given to the world-wide fight against war and fascism. Not only was attention given to Ethiopia's gallant fight against fascist invasion, but the Japanese rape of China, American support of fascist movements in Latin America, the suppression of civil liberties by the pro-fascist Vargas government in Brazil, and imperialist oppression in colonial lands were attacked in sectional discussions.

While all these interests were importantly related to the fight for Negro rights, it was recognized that the main struggle was that in the organized labor movement.

And whether it was John P. Davis, the tireless executive secretary of the congress, or A. Philip Randolph, president, whose message was read because of his absence due to illness or the youthful Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., chairman of the presiding committee; or Lester B. Granger of the National Sponsoring Committee; or Clifford McLeod, chairman of the New York Sponsoring Committee; or James W. Ford of the Communist party—whether it was any one of these leaders of the congress, or some delegate less well known—there appeared to be no disagreement on the need for labor organization.

One entire section of the congress was devoted to the problems of Negro youth. But young men and women were active in all sections, voicing the demands and shaping the platform which the congress adopted for a permanent organization. They were in the trade union section, the section on war and fascism, the section on women, the one on Negro history and culture, and others, not only participating in the general discussions, but leading and giving direction to the topics.

The thinking of the delegates was clearly influenced by the conditions which the country has faced since 1929. But they spoke not with despair, but rather with the voice of hope

and militant determination to struggle for the achievement of their ends. Although free of the inhibitions which have tended to distort the thinking or seal the lips of many of the older generation, the congress leaders and delegates were never rash. They knew what they wanted, and they gathered to devise means for attaining their goals.

The congress concluded with the pledge of the delegates to raise a \$25,000 fund with which to insure the permanency of the congress and to struggle "intelligently, honestly and fearlessly" for the goals they set for themselves.

How well they will succeed will depend largely upon the degree to which they keep their pledge. And their success will mean that the Negro has found new leadership and has entered a new phase in his struggle for citizenship rights.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NEWS

FEB 10 1936 ELECTED DELEGATE TO NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, CHICAGO

The American Legion, the Springfield League Against War and Fascism, the Springfield Women's council, the Communist party of Springfield, a Polish workmen's union, the Icor club and other Negro and white groups were represented yesterday at a mass meeting which elected Mrs. Nanette Nichols official delegate to the National Negro congress at Chicago Friday.

Mrs. Nichols, past president of the auxiliary to the Harrison A. Wright post of the American Legion, will be the only local delegate whose expenses to the congress are underwritten by united groups, but the city will be further represented by Rev. Edward D. Caffee, Sr., minister of the Third Baptist church. Mr. Caffee will make the trip at his own expense.

A continuation committee, to advance the organization of Springfield's unit in the new congress, was appointed by the meeting as follows: James H. Nichols, commander of post 289, American Legion; Miss Edith Dunne, Mrs. Katherine Woodgett and Miss Basha Starro-Selsky. The committee will be augmented by volunteer members later on.

The purpose of the congress and the necessity for a united front of Negro and white workers were explained in addresses by Mrs. Nichols, L. A. Carlton, Irving Green of the Perkins Machine and Gear union, and Paul Wicks, local Communist organizer.

Mr. Carlton, who served as chairman of the meeting, declared, "Negroes are being deprived constantly of social and civil liberties to which the citizens of this country are en-

titled," and added that the united front of Negroes and whites is "rapidly becoming more and more significant." An organization of Negroes alone never would accomplish much, he said, "but we can achieve justice and equality through organizing with the white workers."

"Face Common Enemy"

Mr. Green, who was active in the work of the new United Labor party last fall, declared that Negro and white workers face a "common enemy" in the capitalist class, and characterized the Scottsboro case as "an instrument employed by capitalists to divide white and black workers in the South."

"How can Negroes tolerate or support Mr. Borah's presidential aspirations," Green asked, "when he has clearly indicated he would veto anti-lynching legislation if he were President? Only through the medium of such an organization as a united Farmer-Labor party can the masses prevail against reaction. We must establish unity between blacks and whites if the rights of labor are to survive!"

Mrs. Nichols in a brief address stated that "to be a Negro is to be robbed of the protection of the law," and asserted that "the Negro has protected the Stars and Stripes in time of war, but the Stars and Stripes hasn't protected the Negro in times of peace."

Paul Wicks described the coming National Negro congress as "the first real attempt to unite all the forces interested in the struggle of the Negro people," and accused the capitalist class of having "expertly played all elements against each other to encourage race antagonism and to prevent Negro and white workers from uniting. The Scottsboro boys would have been hanged long ago if it were not for mass protest."

Mr. Wicks later announced a Lincoln memorial mass meeting to be held tomorrow night at Hotel Clinton. Mrs. Ella Reeve ("Mother") Bloor, 73-year-old member of the central committee of the Communist party of America, will be the guest of honor, he said.

RANDOLPH HEADS NEGRO CONGRESS

To Place Organization on Permanent Basis

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—A Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was unanimously elected president of the National Negro Congress, which in its closing session here Sunday night voted to continue as a permanent organization. Randolph, ill in New York, was unable to attend the congress.

Elected to serve with him were John P. Davis of Washington, sec-

retary, and Miss Marion Guthrie, Browder had been banned brought a roar of protest from the assembled delegates and visitors. Order restored, the meeting was resumed with Nor-

For purposes of administration the congress divided the country into fifteen regions with a director or vice-president at the head of each. Lester B. Granger, secretary of the Workers' Bureau of the National Urban League, was named director of the New York-New Jersey region. Clifford McLeod of the Building Service Employees' Union was named assistant director.

A national executive committee of seventy-five was elected to carry on the organizational work. Representatives of trade unions, fraternal, civic and political organizations and churches were elected to this committee.

DAVIS DENIES PARTY BONDS AT SESSIONS

All Political Parties Represented at the Chicago Meet

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Fear of police intervention, which had hung heavily over the National Negro Congress since its opening session, was vindicated at the closing meeting Sunday night when Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist party, was denied the privilege of addressing the congress.

Although James Ford, Ben Davis, Jr., Richard B. Moore, Louise Thompson, Angelo Herndon, Manning Johnson, Merrill Work and other known Communists had freely participated in the deliberations of the congress, work was sent down a lineable wrangling. The Communist that Browder was not to be permitted to speak on threat of evicting the congress from the Eighth Regiment Armory, where the sessions were held.

When it became known to Col. William J. Worfield of the regiment that Browder was in the house and expected to speak, he informed John P. Davis, secretary of the congress, that the Communist leader would not be permitted to speak. While no definite reason was given for the ban against Browder, it was mysteriously hinted that the order originated "higher up."

Announcement by Lester B. Granger, who was presiding, that

revolution from whom they drew their inspiration. There were, of course, delegates and visitors representing all political shades and parties. Among prominent Democrats attending the sessions were Assemblyman William T. Andrews of New York; Dr. Charles Tompkins, recorder of

deeds, District of Columbia; Alfred Smith Jr., of the Interior Department; the Rev. Marshall Sheperd, member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Long before the congress was organized it had been alleged in some quarters that it was to be merely a front for Communist activities. At the same time Davis was accused of receiving financial support from the G. O. P. and Liberty League on the one hand and from the Democrats on the other. Both at the opening and closing sessions, Davis, aware of these accusations, was careful to announce that the congress was not tied to any political party.

"We are here to serve the interests of no political party," he announced. "We are here in a Negro congress to organize to fight more effectively for the rights of our people. We are not seeking to duplicate the work of any other organization. What we wish to do is to fuse into one united force all those elements and people who are willing to devote their lives to the fight, not only for Negro rights, but also for all humanity. I pledge myself honestly to pursue this course."

Harmony Sought. And although there were many known Communists at the congress, it was evident that their chief purpose was to preserve the unity of the delegates on the basis of a minimum program: The fight for unionism, for adequate relief, for civil and political rights, for equality in economic opportunity, for the suppression of lynching and the abolition of Jim Crowism.

It was apparently for this reason that a statement endorsing a farmer-labor party was squelched in the resolutions committee after considerable wrangling. The Communist party has endorsed a farmer-labor party, and Ford, in his address, pointed out that such a party is "the one form of political unity which I see best suited to the toiling people to offset the conditions" of today.

Nevertheless, Communist delegates, apprehensive lest such an endorsement seemed disinclined to press for it, although there were non-Communist elements in favor of such a resolution.

Noticeable, too, was the fact that it was not Marx, Lenin and Stalin whom Ford and Herndon cited in their addresses. Rather it was Douglass, Lincoln and heroes of the American

National Organization-1936

National Negro Congress.

Congress Elects Randolph and Picks Philly for 1937 Sessions

CHICAGO (ANP)—With the acceptance of plans for a permanent organization subdivided into regional national officers, and the next session in Philadelphia during June of 1937, the National Negro Congress ended its sessions Sunday night.

Permanent officers are: A. Philip Randolph, president; John P. Davis, executive secretary and Marion Hubbert, treasurer. A campaign is to be launched immediately for the raising of \$25,000 before the convening of the next congress, declared Davis, who asserted the meeting here closed with a deficit.

Programs Speeded

Because of attempts on Saturday and Sunday to rush through the program to end the congress earlier at the wish of New York delegates, instead of waiting over Monday as was originally planned, some speakers were unable to deliver their addresses.

The only party standard bearers to talk were James W. Ford, Communist vice presidential candidate in 1932, and Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist party.

Ford, Thomas Speak

Ford spoke on "Trade Unions and the Labor Party," and Thomas, who threw politics into his talk, was indirectly rebuked by Lester Granger, of the National Urban League, who said that Thomas's speech did not reflect the sentiments of the congress. There was originally opposition to having either man address the session.

15 Regions Plotted

In the presiding committee report delivered immediately before John P. Davis's summary, provisions were made for the division of the nation into fifteen regions, each with a regional director. Fifteen permanent committees are to be named as well as a National Continuation Council of Seventy-five, some of whom have already been selected.

The trade union section of the congress, through Louis T. Harper, Chicago, dissented from this report on the grounds that there was insufficient representation from labor on the committee of seventy-five. A

list of seventeen men already affiliated with the labor unions and therefore able to fight against discrimination in the A.F. of L. was proposed and accepted.

\$150 for Those Stranded

Appearing at the closing session were Langston Hughes, who read several of his own poems; Angelo Herndon, who talked on the Scottsboro boys; Roy Wilkins, of the NAACP, who spoke on lynching; John Phillips, who spoke on the Chinese, and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader. A collection of \$150 was also sought to aid "stranded delegates."

Saturday night speakers included Edward Strong, vice president of the American Youth Committee; James W. Ford, Communist leader; and Dr. Max Yergan, YMCA worker from South Africa.

The Rev. A. C. C. Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York, delivered the concluding remarks and called for \$500 in contributions, announcing that if anybody would give \$100 he would "truck" at the official dance.

Included officially in the registration were 76 church and religious organizations, 5 newspapers, 80 trade unions, 214 civic groups and societies, and others.

PRELATES CALL MOVEMENT ANTI--CHURCH

Plaindealer

Ministers Aid With Finance' But Denied

Their Rights

2-21-36

CHICAGO, Feb. 21--(By

C. E. Chapman for the Con-

tinental Press)---The strong

resentment voiced by lead-

ing churchmen regarding what they termed a studied

and deliberate effort to either side-track or ignore outstanding religious leaders in the general program of the National Negro Congress culminated

into a pronouncement by three Chicago bishops, namely, Bishop J. A. Bray of the C. M. E. Church; Bishop W. J. Walls of the A. M. E. Zion Church and Bishop R. A. Carter of the C. M. E. Church. These three leaders are said to have national backing on the part of religious elements without regard to the nomination.

The text of the Bishops' pronouncement follows:

"As contributing members and financial supporters of the Local Sponsoring Committee, patiently planning and conscientiously aiding the National Negro Congress, interested in every phase of race uplift—social, economic, educational and religious—yet particularly representing the religious and spiritual in this proposed movement the National Negro Congress, knowing that there are those who repose confidence in our alliance with and promotion of any such race movement, we feel impelled to speak.

"We know that the interest and cooperation of church leaders, clergy and lay, is important to the success of any race movement. We also know that a neglect or shunting of the Christian Church leadership causes resentment from the church. We know too, that the church leadership is rightly jealous of maintaining spiritual notions and injecting Christian ideals in all community, race or national efforts. The church cannot be interpreted today. The church's program must be labor, industry, education, human rights, human justice, plus a baptism of the truly spiritually and Christian attitude.

"Our displeasure with a program, such as is presented in this National Negro Congress that include no outstanding churchmen in positions of

sentiment making—only to pray or been shown in the progress of the pronounce benedictions on general National Negro Congress, meets our programs, was voiced in executive disapproval and our repudiation. and council meetings and is herein expressed.

"Fine and splendid men are scheduled on the general program and in the list of national and international leaders. Yet, we deplore now, after insistence before set-up, that no well known church leaders' names are found among the National Negro Congress selection of persons to strike keynotes or champion causes. This we resent in harmony with the church's attitude.

"No persons who have high official connection with our great Christian denominations were invited in the inception of the movement nor in the making of the program, to have any part whatsoever in the scheme or program of the National Negro Congress.

"A cut and dried program of political and economic speakers offered to church leaders to be sugar-coated for their followers was refused by leading churchmen. If the makers of this program have a right to expect church leaders to assist them, we churchmen have a right to know what it is all about that we are called upon to serve. If indeed these would-be leaders propose to eliminate the leadership of the Christian Church and to carry our race on an excursion of Sovietism and Atheism, using enough alloy of religion to decoy the race until they have our followers captured by this sinister strategy, then we rise to warn people of this shrewd godless posing under the guise of giving us bread and protection.

"Nothing has given those brothers of ours in Ethiopia, nor our own people, such power of endurance for progress as the sense of the Divine in our lives and the men in the National Negro Congress might well be told this now, before they are forced to learn it from such dearly bought experience as was that of France in the past, and of Russia and Germany as they are now learning and as all people will learn who neglect God.

"We stand and have stood, all the way, for a non-political, non-sectarian program, national loyalty, and devout recognition of the Christian church.

"Whatever of religious neglect, or whatever of minimizing of the importance of the Christian Church, has

"Big Shots" Not In Sight At Meeting

CHICAGO (ANP)—Three lusty and resounding strokes of the gavel and the National Negro Congress opened at the Eighth Infantry Regiment Armory here in Chicago Friday night. So what for the next three days the plight of the Negro will be aired, resolutions will be accepted, the congress will adjourn and the members will await the coming of another year and perhaps another National Negro Congress.

The gavel used as fine historical value according to the chairman of the meeting, Attorney Charles Wesley Burton in that it was carved by Hampton Institute students from the wood of the last slave ship and presented to the Congress. The wood must be in good condition yet because the champion pounded the table with it frequently and vigorously.

The brethren of the Baptist persuasion must have felt perfectly at home upon entering the convention hall when they saw the white robed choir and a stage setting similar to that of the sessions of the National Baptist Convention, with the gospel choir substituted for by a jazz orchestra. The music of the latter, however, was much the same as to cadence and fervor.

That harmony had been sought by the promoters was evidenced by the program and other activities for instance, Dr. H. W. Jernagin, prominent Baptist minister invoked the "spirit of God on the proceedings," the Rev. Archibald Carey welcomed the delegates to Chicago, giving an address so chock-full of racial history that it would have done credit to Dr. Carter G. Woodson or Dr. Charles H. Wesley; seated next to Rev. Carey, a minister of the A.M.E. demonination and

While termed a Negro Congress armed "blockers" he was rushed but assured him of their moral support. On the other hand when the opening session was attended through the corridor to an await-support. On the other hand when by a large number of whites and ing automobile causing much he turned to liberal - minded cuit Judge Joseph Burke whose convention, declaring the purpose many little pale-faced girls most-commotion among the boys and whites, many of them of the U- "sister became suddenly ill" just was for all groups to work to- ly of foreign extraction were gals who preferred to stand in niversity of Chicago group and before he was to talk, and Rob- gether in harmony and militantly much in evidence wending their the hallway and hold hands from these received whole-heart- ert S. Abbott, Chicago Defender for the best interests of the Ne- way through the throng selling rather than learn about the ed support, so the Afro-Ameri- editor, who was "suddenly called groes and that no attempt would pamphlets and what-not while plight of the Race. cans have little justice in their home." be made to encroach upon the the membership buttons were be- Interest in the Congress is complaint relative to the active The congress w e n t along program of any other association. ing sold by girls of a darker hue shown in the large number of interest being shown by the white smoothly enough, however, from "Our aim will be for all to work This situation made those who delegates who slipped and slid group or the active part they are opening remarks by Attorney together harmoniously, for all Charles Wesley Burton, chairman purposes and this includes the attend the Communist meetings over the icy streets Saturday taking in the carrying out of the of the Chicago sponsoring com-enforcing of every word of the on the Southside feel at home. morning to attend the morning program.

Many political candidates took the "Congressmen" were brain- "Equal rights for Negro women city and state and indirectly hit on the Chicago Federation of La- the opportunity to express their trusters such as Lieutenant and youth." at the many Communists present bor, Miss Lillian Erskine, white, "profound interest in the future Lawrence A. Oxley, Josephn H. B. "Defend Ethiopia from Fascist by declaring that distribution of told of her high respect for Ran- of the Negro and their respect Evans and George Cohron, Lester Invasion." "objectionable" literature was a soken and deep sympathy with barred inside the armory. Be- the purposes of the congress. for the accomplishments and B. Granger, Assemblyman W. T. The last listed might have been fore revealing the aims of the Hamilton Fish's appearance in contributions of the race" in Andrews, New York; the martyr termed the real slogan of the conference were to analyze con-behalf of Senator Borah of Ida- greetings which were read at the of Georgia justice, Angelo Hern-Congress which had a distinct- conditions affecting the race and ho, publicised in New York dail- opening session. Mayor Elward J. don and one of his first attor-"pro-Ethiopian" color which was adopt a program leading to their ies, failed to materialize on open- the delegates was out of the city staff of the DAILY WORKER, ling of the vast audience follow- remedy, the chairman asked hising night. It was reported he was and his representative Judge Jos-Benjamin Davis, Jr., and Rev. ing the address and departure listeners to be fair with all speak due to appear in order to do mis- eph Burke was "called home sud-Jernagin of Washington, one of of Mr. Zaphiro ers, whether in accord with theirsionary work among the delegates views or not. Burton pointed out to counter-act the Idahoan's an- denly" before the meeting was the sponsors.

CHICAGO (ANP)—With speakers emphasizing the non-partisanship nature of the convention and pointing to Frederick Douglass as a symbol for modern black America, the National Negro Con-

The congress went along smoothly enough, however, from opening remarks by Attorney Charles Wesley Burton, chairman of the Chicago sponsoring committee and convention chairman, to the address by John P. Davis, secretary, who told of the need for \$1000 to meet obligations before the meeting adjourned that night and received much it in cash and pledges from individuals and organizations.

In his opening remarks, Atty. gate.

The Rev. Archibald Carey, red-haired son of the late bishop, in an impromptu speech drew thunderous applause as he told of the contributions of Negroes to the history of America.

Kept by physician's orders in

National Organization - 1936

National Negro Congress.

Roosevelt and Congress To Hear Negro Demands

National Negro Congress Executive Committee
Will Seek Interviews with President,
Senate and House In March

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The powerful united machinery of the recently concluded National Negro Congress will get under way on March 14, when its executive committee seeks to present the demand of the Congress to President Roosevelt and to both houses of the United States Congress.

At a meeting of the executive of the Boston International Labor Committee last Monday in Poro Defense; John S. R. Bourne, Boston attorney; Thyra Edwards, prominent Chicago social worker; participants in the Congress should present the demands.

An advisory committee was also elected to assist John P. Davis, secretary of the Congress, in immediately getting the elaborate Congress apparatus into action.

Members of the committee are: with President Roosevelt during the Arthur Huff Fauset, militant Negro leader of Philadelphia; Charles Wesley Burton, chairman of the Chicago Sponsoring Committee; Louis L. Redding, prominent Negro attorney of Delaware; Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Washington minister; the Rev. D. E. Rice of Baltimore; Clifford McLeod, Harlem labor leader; Isom Williams, Chicago trade unionist; Eva Ryan of Chicago; Mr. Tinsley of Virginia; James W. Ford, Communist leader and three members from the South and Southwest to be later named.

During the meeting a Negro representative of Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, pledged \$100 towards the expense of the March 14th delegation. The executive Committee decided to hold its second meeting in Cleveland during the month of June. John P. Davis asked that the meeting be held in Cleveland because it was a key industrial center.

The National Negro Congress of 1937 will be held in Philadelphia. Present at the executive committee meeting in Chicago Monday were: Ben Davis, Jr., editorial staff Daily Worker and Angelo Herndon, defense attorney; Thurman Dodson, Washington attorney; William Hastie, Washington attorney and professor at Howard University Law School; Julian Steele, head of the Robert Gould Shaw House in Boston; Richard B. Moore, secretary

of the Chicago Defender. Inspired and financed by the Liberty League to a meeting of the Communists of America under a new name that would join the new list of organizations affiliated with the party. Time and further progress of the convention alone can answer what has assumed the proportions of a Great Enigma, to which only one person holds the answer.

After dining, dancing, airing their views and resolving more than 900 Negro and white representatives last week ended the National Negro Congress in Chicago. Delegates already knew the cat of discrimination needed belling. Now that the bell has been made, can the

be accepted had meanwhile set up a press room complete with the official weapon, a mimeographing machine, and a headquarters room from which the dictates of the Red Revolution could flow and control the Congress. Col. Wm. J. Warfield of the Eighth Regiment, however, decreed that Moscow would rule as long as he headed the Regiment. He thereupon issued an edict that there was to be no Congress at all. This caused great perturbation among the faithful for this manifesto was issued at 7:30 p.m., only a half hour before the time set for the presentation of the gavel of wood from the desk of Frederick Douglass to the Chairman of the meeting, Charles Wesley Burton, attorney, social worker and former Congregational pastor. After great effort enough money was obtained from non-Communist sources to enable the meeting to open. But 15 comrades had been incarcerated by the minions of the law in the ensuing confusion. The troubles of the evening were not over, even after the meeting was started. A place on the program had been reserved for the presentation of the Mayor of the City of Chicago, Edward J. Kelly, by Robert S. Abbott, Editor of the Chicago Defender. Inspired and financed by the Liberty League to a meeting of the Communists of America under a new name that would join the new list of organizations affiliated with the party. Time and further progress of the convention alone can answer what has assumed the proportions of a Great Enigma, to which only one person holds the answer.

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Negro Congress Group Wins School Funds

3-21-36

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—A signal victory has been won here by the Joint Committee of North Philadelphia Civic and Neighborhood Clubs, when it forced the Board of Education to appropriate an additional \$1,300 in new text books for Negro school children. Previously it required two to three months to get such an order through.

The Joint Committee was organized by the local council of the National Negro Congress.

A delegation was appointed by the chairman of the Committee, B. D. Amis, local Communist leader to be present at an open hearing before the School Board. The leaders of the delegation were Mrs. Willie B. Kinzer, the Rev. Stevenson and Amis.

Sharply condemning the system of part time in public schools in Negro territory, the Committee immediately raised the slogan, "A FULL DAY IN SCHOOL FOR EVERY CHILD."

Within ten days after the hearing the Singlerly School, having previously used up its entire allotment of \$1,400, received \$1,300, in new text books. This school is located in Negro section of Philadelphia.

What Nation'l Negro Cong, Achieved

Frank Marshall Davis Reviews Its Doings

After dining, dancing, airing their views and resolving more than 900 Negro and white representatives last week ended the National Negro Congress in Chicago. Delegates already knew the cat of discrimination needed belling. Now that the bell has been made, can the

mice 'th on and if will it work?

I heard this congress described as strictly non-partisan—and saw Socialists and Communists at the helm. Yet, this may be the salvation of the proposed permanent organization.

I saw it called the National Negro Congress and gazed upon whites in key positions, including direction of the all-important press headquarters.

They said this congress would duplicate the work of no other existing association — and I heard a program launched that if carried out may mean the end of the NAACP, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Urban League, and both the Socialist and Communist parties. Yet even this would mean progress.

The presiding committee stated delegates represented organizations numbering 3,322,093 — and I wondered how many of these actually knew they were being represented in Chicago.

Left-wing leaders were definitely in control. But, instead of hindering, this should help. Inspired young radicals acting with intelligence will not surrender. Older men and women — reactionary, for the most part have had their chance and cannot now advance the race. It remains for younger men like Ben Davis, Jr., Louis O. Harper, A. Phillip Randolph and women such as Louise Thompson to provide the spur for a lethargic people.

It's an ancient truism that today's radical is tomorrow's conservative. Certain fundamental Red tenets have already been accepted by our "Standard" organizations. The NAACP two years ago adopted the sensible program of a united front of white and Negro labor. The Urban League is fighting against discrimination in the American Federation of Labor and has formed workers' councils. This year it exploded precedent and joined with the Scottsboro Defense committee.

Slowly but surely these groups are learning they have much in common.

On the other hand, there were enough professional Republicans, opportunist Democrats and sacred conservatives to keep the congress from being too crimson on the surface and in its findings. The difficulty will be in reining such people in the future for a proper balance.

Some resolutions passed were excellent. Others were asinine inclusion by the Youth Committee of a section on the solution of enforced separate schools in Dixie is, in 1936, silly and capable of doing more harm than good. The time is not ripe for such an extreme stand. Whites who would support other findings will be driven away by this one. There's no sense in gambling for a million you can't get instead of taking the accessible smaller fortune.

Nor did the Phi Beta Kappa plank show great intelligence. The congress went on record as fighting against discrimination shown towards our colleges and universities by such organizations as Phi Beta Kappa. The youth Committee ought to know that not all white colleges who want Phi Beta chapters can get them, that Dusky-America's colleges are, except for a handful, educational travesties; that not even Howard which is our only genuine university awards a scholarship Ph. D.

Although Lij Tasfaye Zaphiro, young Ethiopian diplomat, was known to have refused to sanction a special congress set up for Abyssinia, the congress went on record anyway as endorsing and laying plans for a nationwide "American Association for Aid to Ethiopia." Zaphiro declared no organization not affiliated with the "United Aid for Ethiopia" would have the approval of his government. Whether or not the congress proposes to adjust matters later is not known,

but when Zaphiro left Chicago on opening night this organization most emphatically did not have his approval.

A resolution was passed condemning Hearst, Arthur Brisbane and the "hostile press" advising boycott. A delegate tore up a copy of the Chicago Herald-Examiner, Hearst morning paper, while thousands cheered, not realizing it must have been bought and read or it would not have been destroyed. It would be interesting to know how many of those present subscribe to Negro newspapers. The congress did not go on record as endorsing the race's own publications or advising their support, but some "leaders" unofficially suggested a boycott of those Negro papers printing news unfavorable to the congress.

Other resolutions passed were, for the most part, sensible.

If the congress is remembered as something other than a 1936 gabfest in Chicago and becomes a permanent organization, it will be because of the Socialists and Communists. Republicans and Democrats will not want to see the formation of a Farm-Labor party as urged by A. Phillip Randolph and the most important aim of the 1937 sessions — if there are any.

Organized permanently, the congress may be in direct conflict with the NAACP along certain lines. The association, claiming to be the mouthpiece

of 12,000,000 Negroes, may take an opposite stand on some fundamental issues from the congress, dubbing itself the spokesman for these same 12,000,000, and then where are we?

By the 1937 session (?) John P. Davis should be able to put on a one man show with less trouble. At Chicago he evidently attempted to do everything alone, both because it meant glory for him and because some who might have helped trusted neither the congress nor its speakers. If the

congress succeeds in raising \$25,000 between now and next year's meeting — ha!

On March 16 a Steering Committee will call on President Roosevelt and leave a copy of resolutions passed at the recent sessions. Good publicity at least.

Strict non-partisanship without its own Farm-Labor party in the field means this vast potential organization will be powerless politically in this presidential year.

But most of us, unless the radicals continue agitation at their various homes, enthusiasm will die and the National Negro Congress of 1936 will be remembered as merely another group of mice and that never belled the cat.

Local Council Of Nat'l Negro Congress Formed

Anderson.
2nd Vice-President, Mr. Wiley
—An enthusiastic gathering of prominent organization, club and church leaders responded to the meeting held at Ideal Benefit Hall, March 31st. The conference was called by Rev. O. B. Simms, of Rising Mt. Zion Church, and one of the delegates to the National Negro Congress held in Chicago last February. Rev. Simms was elected temporary chairman of the Richmond Continuations Committee at a Mass Meeting, where delegates reported on the Congress, at the 5th Street Baptist Church early in March.
Miss Louise Thompson of New York, a national officer of the International Workers Order, and member of the Advisory committee of the National Negro Congress spoke on the great work being done in New York and Philadelphia since returning from the congress. Miss Thompson was very warmly greeted by the delegates. Stressing the importance of taking up every issue against discrimination, for a new High School, Miss Thompson urged the Richmond Council to take a firm stand in every struggle for Negro Rights.
After prolonged discussion the delegates unanimously voted for the organization of the Richmond Council. The following officers were elected by the delegates:
President, Rev. O. B. Simms.
1st Vice-President, Rev. R. S.
Treasurer, Dr. J. M. Tinsley.
Secretary, Mr. Milton Randolph.
Assistant Secretary, Mr. Wm H. Friend.
Corresponding Sec'y, Rev. W. N. Hunter.
The following executive committee was proposed to be elected at the next meeting:
Mr. Royal Henderson, Comwo-
Mr. Josephus Simpson, Colum-
Mr. George Jeter,
Mrs. Ethel Thompson.
Rev. H. Randolph, Bethlehem Baptist Church.
Rev. A. W. Brown, 6th Mt. Zion Church.
Donald Burke, Communist Party.
Donald Trump, American Student Union.
Roland Ealey, Pres. Va. Union University Student Body.
The body accepted Rev. Henry Randolph's kind invitation to hold the next meeting in his Church. Future meetings will be held in the different Churches of Richmond. Tuesday, April 21st was set aside as the next meeting night of the committee to which all Richmond citizens are welcome. The meeting will be held at Bethlehem Baptist Church, 1000 Buchanan Street, Corner Washington Street, Richmond.

THE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

"The National Negro Congress" has been held and the delegates have dispersed. The meeting was held from Friday, the fourteenth the birthday of Frederick Douglass, until Sunday the sixteenth, in the Armory of Chicago. *Christian Recorder*

We visited on Saturday and found a large number of representatives from various parts of the country; more than a 100 from New York and nearly a hundred from Philadelphia. *2-20-36*

The Congress was well organized into the various sectional groups where discussion could be had of particular problems such as labor, Facism, the church, education, trade union, unemployment, child labor, etc. Each of these was headed by an able leader, assisted by other discussion leaders. General meetings were held in the morning and at night speakers of note were heard. It was then that we had the pleasure of listening to by far the most outstanding speaker in the person of Mr. J. W. Ford who was candidate for the Vice-Presidency for the Communist Party in 1932. We had never seen or heard him before, but we were satisfactorily impressed with his ability to think though we cannot say we agreed with his program.

Two outstanding things impressed us: There was an absence of most of the recognized leaders among Negroes. We saw no active participation by the great leaders of the fraternities—the Elks, the Masons, the Odd-Fellows, nor were the leaders of the church in active participation, Dr. L. K. Williams, a great leader of the Baptists was on the side-lines. Dr. Henry Allen Boyd another great Baptist leader was not present. The great leaders in business we did not see. Perry Howard was present as an observer as was Dr. Thompkins of Kansas City, one a Republican and the other a Democrat but apparently they did not have much to do with the conference—at least on the surface.

The other thing that impressed us was the presence of a large group of intelligent men

and women of youth. We should estimate more than a half of the people in the various discussion groups were under 30. The ministry was represented by some able young men like Revs. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York, Archibald J. Carey, Jr., of Chicago, George W. Baber of Detroit, Carlyle Stewart of Minneapolis, Marshall Sheppard of Philadelphia, none whom have reached their 40th birthday and most of whom are hovering around 30. This is typical of the conference and made the conference in our opinion unique. Much of the discussion we heard was characteristic of youth—radical and fiery but that was what was to be expected.

Some other things might be mentioned: The conference appeared not to be controlled by an outside white group. In Negro Conferences of this sort held in the presidential election year always creates suspicion. Most of them have been controlled by one of the two great political parties. It was whispered that this conference would be controlled by the Republicans. Some others said it was controlled by the Communists. If the Republicans had anything to do toward financing it they certainly did not control it so far as the outward actions of the conference were controlled or concerned. Indeed the conference was more Red than Republican or Democratic. The Communist apparently had the upper hand of the old parties whether they were financially interested in it or not. The leanings of the conference were radical.

The conference registered a sign of hope in that it was more economic than political. As we passed from group to group we found these young people talking their problems of labor, industrial relations, wages, industrial training, organization, attitude of trade unions, unemployment relief, etc. There was little said about the Democratic party, the Republican party or other parties. When the vote was discussed it was with regard to encouraging the Negro to vote and organize their votes to be used not for others but for themselves. There was also apparently less personal ambition and less desire to show off before the Congress ones' oratorical abili-

ty than is usually characteristic of such meetings. And again the white people who attended were apparently less patronizing and more understanding and sincere than the whites we have usually found.

The young leader, John P. Davis deserves unstinted praise for his accomplishment in getting this group together.

One innocent young man in his early twenties asked us if we thought the Congress would solve the race problem. This was characteristic of the idealism and the innocence of a great number of the youth of the high schools and colleges who attended. This real danger if it creates in the youth's mind the feeling that mere conferences will solve the problems of the race. However, this feeling was not the general consensus.

We trust that next year the conference may be better organized, well attended and it may be the beginning of a more efficient group actions on questions economic and political, affecting the race and the nation and the world.

The Negro Congress

TWO DEVELOPMENTS, important to racial advancement, became apparent at the National Negro Congress, which met in Chicago February 14, 15 and 16. First, it seems clear that the Negro masses are moving rapidly towards a definite break with the old leadership of the race. None of the old-line leaders participated in this gathering. Younger men and women with a new outlook were the leaders and constituents of the congress.

Secondly, the degree of interest shown in organized labor seems to indicate that the Negro is coming more and more to realize that we are largely a race of workers. Although the congress failed to endorse John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, it advocated full participation and equal opportunity in the organized labor movement.

It was clearly recognized that the basic problems of the race are irrevocably linked with those of the entire working class. Significantly, the congress went on record as favoring the employment of union labor by Negro businesses.

The outlook of the congress, under the able leadership of A. Philip Randolph and John P. Davis, is hopeful. If the broad support which made the congress possible is continued, the permanent organization may well become an effective instrument in racial progress.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
NEWS-GAZETTEJUN 28 1936
NEGRO COUNCIL
TO HAVE PARLEY
SUNDAY P. M.

Information concerning the work of the National Negro Congress will be offered the public at the first of a series of public meetings sponsored by the local council at 3 p. m. Sunday in the C. M. E. church Fifth and Tremont streets. Special emphasis will be placed on the youth movement of the congress at this meeting, presided over by M. L. Porter, jr., executive secretary of the council. George B. Nesbitt, council president, will give the principal address.

THE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

The much advertised National Negro Congress held its first session in Chicago, Illinois February 14-17. Newspaper reports have told about it. No careful student of the history of new movements would hardly be willing to venture hastily a categorical appraisal of that Congress. If there is ever to be any adequate appraisal of the National Negro Congress and its possibilities it will have to be done through an approach that is as free as possible from presuppositions, biases, sectional or class prejudices. There will have to be close and disinterested scrutiny of what was outlined as objectives, the methods of reaching them; also an honest facing of the questions raised by the gathering itself as well as by the discussions and resolutions.

Is there a function for the National Negro Congress? If its composition, program and methods are to be identical with other organizations already existing why have it at all? The conviction is still strong that as a race group we have overdone this matter of organizing. May be we have not. If we need more organizations then let's have them—and may not the National Negro Congress be one of them? But just what is it that the Congress has set out to do that is not included in the program of some of the already existing organizations? Somebody will surely speak on this question before the next meeting. If it is simply a difference in methods of attacking our problems, are the paraphernalia of all our organizations too rigid to allow modification?

The first session of the National Negro Congress has been held. It was composed of almost every variety of race, opinion, creed, culture and purpose. That meant that no single variety of race, creed, opinion or what not, would be a hundred per cent pleased with what was attempted. Can that ever be the case in a meeting like that? Is it often the case in any kind of meeting—even the Holy Communion service? Somebody evidently rubbed the hair the wrong way on the heads of some of our preaching brethren. That is never good policy—not among Negroes. But then it is fair to assume that ministers would know the difference between a class or covenant meeting and a National Negro Congress set in the midst of such swift moving currents as the present world conditions create. There were times in the life of Christ when Peter, as close as he was to his Lord, would take his choice between a prayer and a sword. To be sure, he who takes the sword will perish by it; but that does not lessen the difference between a prayer meeting and a National Negro Congress—especially the first session. And can't the leaders of the Congress see that the first session will be the last—and ought to be—unless saner counsel can be heard. and less destructive methods employed?

Delegates Feted at Big Reception

About two hundred fifty people gathered in the auditorium of the Robert Gould Shaw House on Wednesday evening, February 26, to honor Julian D. Steele and James Jones, delegates to the National Race Congress recently held in Chicago. The reception was a popular one, and the response was general, there being present many white folk as well as Colored. Dr. James Lee, master of ceremonies, presented Mrs. Mary B. Moore, who spoke briefly, and Charles Roberts, who sang two songs. A good deal of enthusiasm was shown when Mr. Steele was presented. His remarks, however, were very brief. He made no report on the conference, explaining that his report would be made at the public meeting soon to be held to tell Boston people of the Chicago conference. Mr. Jones, when presented, spoke with a fervor that permeated his remarks and truly showed he was pledged to the cause. He told how pride swelled within him in the railroad station in New York at the surprisingly large gathering when the New England and New York delegates met. In discussion on the train, he found that New York youth is much more Race conscious and is much more interested in Race problems than is Boston youth. The National Congress endorsed fighting against discrimination, fighting for Race rights, and support of such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Jones showed the audience a magazine which concerned itself with the question of a forty-ninth state for Colored alone. Mr. Jones hurled the challenge to Boston youth to concern themselves in Race problems. He attacked the Boston school system because of the conditions existing in the Colored district; he deplored the small number of Colored boys in the C. C. C. camps and attacked the National Youth Administration. His plea was for all to get behind the National Youth Movement. His remarks were well received, and the applause which followed was instantaneous and prolonged. Dr. R. A. Simmons, another delegate to the Congress, said that he was pleased to find that of the eight hundred delegates to the Congress, one hundred were white. He also spoke of the clearing up and development of Madison Park, which project would feature a William Monroe

Trotter Memorial Foundation, plans for which have already been drawn. All of the remarks were enlightening, and enthusiasm spread till everyone was fired with the spirit to back this movement up. Refreshments were served, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing to the music of Eddie Watson.

Ninth Party Convention Discussion**Negro Congress Is Basis for Reviewing Party Work in the Past**

The recent National Negro Congress held in Chicago laid the basis for the first time for the establishment of an all-inclusive organization to rally the broad masses of Negro people in struggle for Negro rights, and against all forms of oppression.

The Congress brings forward the huge tasks that now confront our Party to insure the success and aid in the carrying through of the task set by the Congress and to further this movement in the direction of building the National Negro Congress. It is from this point of view that we should examine our experiences to date.

In Springfield we have for the past greatly underestimated work among Negroes. It was not until shortly before the call for the Congress was issued that our Section assigned some Party members to carry on this work.

We have been successful in a relatively short period of time to sell the Liberator (150 copies each issue). We have held numerous meetings in the homes of Negro workers, organized committees, visited Negro churches, and other organizations, and though our membership was not very large, we were somewhat prepared through these efforts to bring the call for the National Negro Congress to the Negro people in Springfield.

Type of Work

In the course of this work, protest meetings were held in the defense of Ethiopia and against Mussolini's fascist war. A number of affairs were held where white and Negro workers were brought together. All in all, though weak in numbers, yet it is correct to consider this work plus the electing and sending of a delegate to the National Negro Congress a good substantial beginning when we consider the fact that for quite some time past there was hardly any work of this kind carried on here.

Yet there are no grounds for self-satisfaction. Nevertheless, there is this danger that now with the Congress over, that the work will again take a back seat.

This is indicated by the fact that:

1. We have not sufficiently penetrated into the Negro organizations.

2. We have not succeeded to the extent we wished to establish well-functioning committees with the Negro people in the leadership.

3. The Party Section has withdrawn some of the Party members assigned to do Negro work.

Mistake in Work

4. Though the Congress is all ready over and the delegate has returned, yet there is a delay in organizing a meeting for the report of the delegate while the enthusiasm is high.

5. The Party member put in charge of doing Negro work since last June, building up the committees, developing the confidence and friendship of these Negro people, is suddenly told by the Section Organizer, the day prior to the return of the delegates, that he is no longer to carry on this work, and "when the delegate calls on you, send him to me."

This is the worst thing which could have been done since it disrupts the work and raises many unnecessary questions among the workers involved. The Committee not knowing the Section Organizer and unaware of the relation of the Party to this work, resented the sudden depletion of their forces, and saw the Party as a force which was crippling, not aiding their work. Such a practice smells of the old sectarianism which must be uprooted even in the small towns.

In the light of the Ninth Convention Discussion, it is important that we point out our weaknesses with the aim of helping our Party from the units up, to improve our work and to be more capable in carrying through the line of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International and our Central Committee.

As already stated in the numerous documents of our Party, we can improve and be successful in our work for the united front, for the building of such powerful people's movements such as the National Negro Congress and the Farmer-Labor Party only by once and for all eliminating the practices which make for the above-enumerated mistakes in our work.

The best guarantee for this is:

1. The establishment of collective leadership in the Section.

2. To encourage and develop the

free initiative of the Party members, sympathizers and workers we rally around us.

3. To take special pains in bringing forth collective discussions and critically examining our work. This alone can prepare the Party members to be capable of meeting their greater tasks and responsibilities which face them arising from new problems.

4. To carry on systematic and continuous work among the Negro people, leading them in the struggle for their everyday needs as well as specific issues facing them, and in this way lay the basis for the successful recruiting of Negro workers into our Party.

5. To take into consideration (and it's not wrong), the point so well put by Comrade Brown, that we consider the comrades as human beings with feelings as well as abilities to carry on certain work.

Negro Congress Action

THE epoch-making National Negro Congress is beginning to bear fruit.

In Cleveland, the Negro Labor Committee of the Congress, organized a delegation which visited the Metal Trades Council and proposed endorsement of the A. Phillip Randolph resolution, which urges the abolition of discrimination against Negroes in the American Federation of Labor. Inclusion of Negroes in the present organizational drive of the Metal Trades Council; a public statement of the Council's stand on the unionization of Negroes to be released through the "white and Negro press." There was overwhelming support of these proposals from the floor.

Moreover, the Committee has already been endorsed by the Cleveland Painters District Council.

No phase of the Congress' progressive program needs more ardent and immediate action, than its stand for the organization of the unorganized Negro workers and its demand for the elimination of Jim-Crowism and discrimination in the organized labor movement. These are key points from which to attack the growing capital-

ist oppression of the Negro people.

What has been done in Cleveland can be energetically carried forward and duplicated in every large center of Negro population and throughout the country. New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia—it's your move!

Labor Party Need Stressed At Cleveland Negro Conference

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—The follow-up work on the National Negro Congress in Cleveland received an auspicious start, when 42 delegates representing 18 organizations assembled at Bethany Baptist Church last Sunday in response to a call by the local sponsoring committee.

The keynote of the conference was the urgent need of admitting Negroes into the unions of the American Federation of Labor. It was strongly stressed that organized labor could not move forward as long as black labor was unorganized.

Reports on the National Negro Congress, held in Chicago on Feb 14 to 16 were given by Miss Murtis Howard of the Playhouse Settlement, Miss Maude White of Local 448 of the American Federation of Teachers and member of the Future Outlook League, and Mr. Curtis Garvin of the Post Office Clerks' Union, delegate to the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

Garvin, in delivering the opening speech of the conference, gave a brief summary of the aims and the accomplishments of the National Negro Congress. He emphasized that the Congress showed the necessity of independent political action—a Farmer-Labor Party.

Miss Murtis Howard reported for the committee of education, emphasizing the need of cultural and educational activity to bring about better understanding of the problems confronting the Negro people and their solution.

Miss Maude White, speaking for the Labor Committee, outlined briefly the achievements of the committee in the short time since the National Negro Congress. Fol-

lowing representation by the committee, the Painters' District Council, the Metal Trades' Council, Paint and Varnish Makers' Local 610, the Moulders' Union all promised their co-operation to organize the Negro workers into trade unions.

The conference, with unanimous vote, elected the following officers: President, Curtis Garvin; first vice-president, Harry Basey; second vice-president, Alex Smith; secretary, Miss Julia Johnson; assistant secretary, Miss Murtis Howard; treasurer, R. L. Goodring.

The following organizations were represented at the conference: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, American Federation of Teachers Local 448, Paint and Varnish Makers' Local 610, Housewives Club, Townsend Club, Future Outlook League, Mount Pleasant Women's Club, International Workers' Order, Playhouse Settlement, Bethany Baptist Church, Mount Olive Church, Post Office Clerks' Union, Unemployment Council, Project Workers Union, Women's Sanitary Homes, Station Porters' Union Local 19673, Elk's King Tut Lodge and the Communist Party.

MAY 28 1935

NORTHSIDE

C. M. CAIN—4-5064

Racial Barrier Breakdown Sought By Negro Congress

John P. Davis, organizer and secretary of the National Negro Congress, addressed an overflow meeting, sponsored by the Atlantic City Council of the Congress Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Davis said the Congress hopes to co-ordinate efforts to bring about a unity of action of all colored and white national and local organizations seeking to break down the barrier that confronts the Negro everywhere.

Reception for Delegates

T. Arnold Hill, industrial secretary of the National Urban League, expressed himself as being greatly impressed with the high type of leadership that exists in the national and local divisions of the Negro Congress.

Mrs. Hugh Gregory, chairman of the action committee of the local Council, reviewed the work of her committee, giving an account of what was being done to secure employment for local labor in preference to out-of-towners. She reported satisfactory progress was being made toward the starting of a small plot garden project for the unemployed.

Mrs. Beatrice Jones, chairman of the membership committee, reported that there were 25 organizations already co-operating with the Atlantic City Council, 10 of them being paid-up member-organizations of the Congress. An invitation was extended to all organizations in the community to become members of the Congress.

Other speakers were: Arthur Huff Fauset, vice-president and regional director of the Congress; Miss Mary Rawlings, president of the Atlantic City Youth Council.

Certificates of membership were presented to the following member-organizations: The Blue Cross Health Workers' Units No. 1 and 2, the Mu-Lit-So, the Atlantic City Board of Trade, the Fourth Ward Republican Club, the local chapter of Hampton Alumni, the Northside

Business and Professional Women's Club, the Northside Little Theatre Group, the N. J. Business and Professional Women's Organization, the Rheims Post V. F. W., No. 564, the Ne Plus Ultra Charity Club, and the Young Men's Progressive Society.

Mrs. Elnora Lampkin presided after the main meeting. T. Arnold Hill addressed members of the Workers' Council of the National Urban League, of which Raymond Brown is president.

National Negro Congress Council In Cleveland Meet

Executive Groups Resolve to Promote Industrial Organization, to Urge Probe of Black Legion and to Analyze Political Platforms.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—Delegates to a conference of the national executive council of the adult and youth groups of the National Negro Congress were in Cleveland Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The business sessions were held at the Phyllis Wheatley Association Friday and Saturday. The business discussions, as well as the resolutions acted upon at these sessions, were of a nature that revealed the true purpose of this organization which was formed in Chicago last February.

Some of the resolutions adopted and issues taken up were as follows: Reaffirm the resolutions to continue as a non-partisan organization yet keeping at all times a close check on those political issues affecting our race. To go on record as using every effort to organize all classes of Negro workers and urging them to join labor unions.

To back John L. Lewis' committee on industrial organization.

To urge a congressional investigation of the Black Legion.

To demand the governor of Georgia repeal the insurrection law under which Herndon was prosecuted.

To conduct an educational campaign through the press analyzing the platforms of all political parties.

The visitors were entertained with a dance at the Cotton Club on Saturday night. Angelo Herndon was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held Sunday at the Mt. Zion Congregational Church. Other speakers at the meeting were John P. Davis, executive secretary; Edward Strong, of the youth committee; Attorney McGhee, chairman of the Cleveland committee; Miss Maud White and Robert Brooks. Many others were present who hold keynote positions in various labor, industrial, civic organizations.

NAT'L NEGRO CONGRESS IS BIG SUCCESS

PHILADELPHIA, July 30—A joint session of the heads of the National Negro Congress and the Domestic Workers of America was held at the Domestic Workers meeting house, 2116 Jefferson street, on Tuesday to formulate plans for an advertising and publicity campaign to be carried out, specially during August, to help familiarize the public with the wage and hour irregularities and conditions of domestics.

A slate of approximately 50 speakers from the Congress and the Domestic Workers has been prepared for the campaign which will attack such slave marts as now exist at 54th and Berks, Strawberry Mansion and Fifth and Snyder sections. It is hoped that the newspapers will cooperate in this campaign and give as much publicity as possible to the activities of the combined groups.

At the meeting were: Arthur Huff Fausett, President N. N. C.; Thomas J. Hunt, President Domestic Workers of America; Charles Hunt and Miss Odessa C. Mock, acting secretary of the Domestic Workers.

Condensed Text of Resolutions Passed at National Congress

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP) — Condensed, the resolutions passed at the final session of the National Negro Congress ending Sunday night are as follows:

Fascism

The congress went on record as being opposed to the entire Hearst press, Arthur Brisbane, the American Liberty League and all organizations or movements opposed to free speech and assembly, and asked a permanent commission to investigate every fascist trend and issue educational material against this and for better race relations. Cooperation with all other groups against fascism was asked. The congress to send a delegate to the national congress of Mexico against war. Women, children and youths are to be urged against war and fascism.

Sharecropping System

Enactment of a federal law for U.S. loans to all sharecroppers of both races for planting, food and clothing to enable them to become cash renters on a plantation; the sale of land at a minimum of 40 acres to each tenant who wishes it, with special provisions against eviction. Funds for this program to be raised by diverting war appropriations to farm relief, of federal bureaucracy and increased taxation on great financial and industrial interests with special emphasis on giant companies handling agricultural products.

Hostile Press

Everybody is urged not to purchase papers distinctly hostile to Ethiopia and favoring war and fascism. A list of business firms advertising in the Hearst and other sections of the hostile press is to be made available and Negroes are to be asked to boycott these firms and tell the firms why.

International Congress

An International Congress of Negroes to stop the exploitation all over the world is asked for.

Labor Union

Representation

Establishment of a trade union committee to see about organization of Negro labor into A. F. of L.; opposition to company unions of any form; a request that the A.

F. of L. change its 1936 convention from Florida and all other states discriminating against Negro labor.

Women's Section

Organization of domestic workers as a unit to promote certain definite laws for their own betterment; joining by all women of Housewives' Leagues against High Cost of Living.

U.S. Neutrality Act

Urging of the U.S. congress to extend provisions of "neutrality act" to include ban on oil, metal and cotton to nations at war; asking workers to refuse to handle shipment of supplies to Italy.

Significance of Fascism

A campaign by the Negro press and ministry and other means to make people aware of the menace of fascism in America; appointment of a committee to inform them of the menace of certain political combinations, such as American Liberty League.

Youth Committee

Abolishment of discrimination in all tax-supported educational and recreational institutions; abolishment of identification by race in application blanks; enactment of equal rights laws in all states not having them; fighting against discrimination against colored colleges practiced by Phi Beta Kappa and other organizations; support of NAACP and such organizations fighting against segregation;

Inclusion of Negro history courses in all schools; competent Negro teachers in all colleges and universities; elimination of discrimination in athletic and other college activities; increased appropriations for education; abolition of enforced separate schools; boycotting of all businesses refusing to employ colored people; endorsement of movements teaching parents proper care of children; condemnation of child labor.

Labor Committee

Endorsement of a Philip Randolph's resolution at A.F. of L. convention; establishing a Negro

labor committee in each industrial center to organize the unorganized black workers and to fight discrimination in A. F. of L.

Interracial Contacts

Development of interracial groups and coordination of work by groups of this kind now existing; concentration upon children to get proper concept of race relations at an early age; sending by each organization a report of all activities to Chicago Urban League for compilation and determination to future activities.

Lynching and Civil Liberties

Endorsement of Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill; Adoption of Senator Van Nuy's lynch investigation by Congress; condemnation of all gag laws; exclusion of Congressmen from States where Negroes are disfranchised; enforcing of Amendments 13, 14 and 15; abolition of police brutality and chain-gang; endorsement of united front for Herndon, Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney; cooperation of all other organizations to aid these resolutions.

Urban League Workers' Program

Endorsement of National Urban League workers' councils; congratulations to Local 370, Dining Car Employees' Union, for their affiliation with A.F. of L.

Business

Support by colored of businesses; patronage of any business conditional upon its attitude toward Negroes; adoption of modern business methods by all Negro businesses; development of consumers' and producers' cooperative organizations; employment of union labor only by colored businesses and employers.

Pullman Brotherhood

Endorsement of fight by Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against Pullman company.

N.A.C.W.

Support of senatorial resolution calling for improvement of home of Frederick Douglass maintained as shrine by National Association of Colored Women, Inc.

Aid to Ethiopia

Establishment of a national organization to coordinate work of

various organizations aiding Ethiopia to be called "American Association for Aid of Ethiopia," with officers and definite program for collection and turning over of funds and supplies and head offices in New York City.

Davis Says Every Effort Will Be Made to Curb Communist Flavor

FORD AND HERNDON ARE DISSATISFIED

Conference Called "National Communist Convention" By Col. Z. A. Warfield

By FREDERICK S. WEAVER
CHICAGO, Ill.—The mass National Negro Congress, meeting here in the mammoth Eighth Regiment Armory will not be called off unless something further develops, Colonel Z. A. Warfield, of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, agreed today after a conference with leaders of the Congress, newspaper men and government officials.

The meeting has been termed by Colonel Warfield as the "National Communist Convention" because of the large number of delegates here from that party and because of their activities in attempting to gain control of the state of affairs.

Red Propaganda Barred

The officials of the Congress promised Colonel Warfield that there would not be any distribution of un-American propaganda, or literature that had not been approved by the Congress committee, and that they would also prohibit any pictures being taken in the Armory of those in attendance.

John Davis, executive secretary, and in charge of the Congress promised Colonel Warfield that the Congress would not be dominated by any political party or political faith.

Armed Camp

More than 11,000 delegates and visitors jammed the spacious armory on Friday, the opening night, and were being closely scrutinized by approximately 1,000 policemen

and policewomen—some in plain clothes—while the entire Eighth Illinois Regiment are milling in and about the building with arms.

Word spread throughout the armory on the opening night that the Communist delegates, led by James Ford and Angelo Herndon, were dissatisfied with the way things were being run. They had expected that Communist leaders would have a little more to do at the Congress.

Rigid Rules

The left wing element is rapidly forming, calling many caucuses in an effort to break down the rigid rules that have been set up, they believe to prevent a raid on the Congress by members of the Communist party, or any other party that might attempt to gain control of the state of affairs.

The rules of the Congress forbid any delegate from speaking more than once at any session. If a delegate discusses one subject during the session, he cannot again gain the floor even though he desires to speak on a different subject under discussion before the Congress.

Another rigid rule prohibits any delegate from addressing a general session of the Congress without having first been given permission by the officials, upon receipt of a written application by the person desirous of speaking. Non-delegates may not have the floor under any circumstances.

Reds Seek Control

Persons planning on using Robert's Rules of Order to force issues will also be weighted in the balance and found wanting. Robert's Rules do not govern the parliamentary procedure of the Congress, another rule states. Rule 1, dealing with regulations of the Congress, says that all rules of procedure will be determined by the presiding committee.

But outside the general sessions, the radical element seem to have control of everything, from the press on down to the ushers.

Negro Press Barred

The press room of the Congress looks like the main editorial room of the Daily Worker or New Masses. Not a Negro newspaper representative is present, and when one goes in there he is hastily asked what is wanted. If they have what is wanted, it is given and he is asked to leave. If they don't have it, he must go people, which made one declare: high up in the Government affairsant Lawrence A. Oxley, Chief Director of Negro Labor Washington, D. C.; Joseph H. B. Evans, Interior Department; George E. Cohron, U. S. Employment Service; Alfred Smith, Works Progress Administration; and Roy Ellis, Department of Commerce.

Administration; and Roy Ellis, Department of Commerce.

Government men are here on the and William H. Hastie, Interior Department; George E. Cohron, U. S. Employment Service; Alfred Smith, Works Progress Administration; and Roy Ellis, Department of Commerce.

ALL POLITICAL PARTIES ARE PLAYED BY RANDOLPH

(By Staff Correspondence)
CHICAGO, Ill. — "The greatest danger that faces the American Negro and the working class of people is war and fascism," Phillip Randolph, president of the National Negro Congress, and of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, declared Friday night in an address which was read by Charles Wesley Burton, in his absence.

This fascism we fear, is that which seeks the complete abrogation of all civil and political liberties in the manner and method of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, he told the 11,000 people gathered in the Eighth Regiment Armory.

War Menace
"War and fascism is a menace to America. It is a world menace. It is a menace to religious tolerance and to the freedom and security of all minority groups. Fascism is the twin evil sister of war. Its coming is not now improbable. It is a danger, an immediate danger to the American workers, black and white, who fight and pay all wars in blood and taxes."

"This congress is called to attempt to meet the problems of black America, the submerged tenth of the population. While this is true, it is also true that the problems of the Negro people are the problems of the workers for practically 99 per cent of the Negro people win their bread by selling their labor power in the labor market from day to day."

Must Work Together
"They cannot escape the penalties of the depression, war or fascism. Thus, in the main, the lot of the black and white worker is the same. No black worker can be free so long as a white worker is a slave, and by the same token, no white worker is certain of security while his black brother is bound in bondage. The fate of the Negro is inevitably bound up with the fate of white workers."

"Our contemporary history is a witness to the stark fact that black America is a victim of both class and race prejudice and oppression. Because Negroes are black, they are hated, maligned and spat upon; lynched, mobbed and murdered. Because Negroes are workers they are beaten, bullied, intimidated, robbed, exploited, jailed and shot down. Because they are black, they are

remedy, Randolph said that the fight against economic exploitation of the workers can only be effectively carried on through industrial and craft unions, with emphasis on the former.

LABOR PARTY SENTIMENT IS STRONG

Daily Worker
**Scottsboro-Herndon
Defense Endorsed**

Boycott Hearst
2-18-36

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 17. — Completing its historic three-day session, the National Negro Congress whose delegates from all parts of the country represented more than three million Negroes, declared itself a permanent organization for the waging of a systematic national fight for equal rights for the Negro people.

It set up a national executive council of seventy-five members consisting of fifteen Regional Vice-Presidents. Local councils affiliated with the national organization are to be set up. The congress is to meet once a year in convention, the next convention to be held May, 1937 in Philadelphia.

The Congress voted unanimously to work for the fulfillment of an International Congress of Negroes.

Adopted with great enthusiasm was a strong resolution on trade union organization endorsing the resolution introduced by A. Philip Randolph at the A. F. of L. Convention against discriminatory practices in the trade union. A plan to form Negro labor committees to organize the unorganized, to select laundry and domestic worker industries for the purpose of dramatizing the Negro Trade Union fight.

Also, the Congress endorsed the program of workers' economic education and mass action as sponsored by the Negro Workers Council of the National Urban League. Another important organizational result was the formation of a national organization to organize and coordinate medical aid for Ethiopia.

The problem of a National Labor Party supported by the Negro people gave rise to serious discussion in several of the committees, notably in trade union and resolution committees. No definite action was taken at this congress.

Speakers at the closing session included Norman Thomas, Roy Wilkins, of the N.A.A.C.P.; Angelo Herndon, who received a prolonged ovation; John Phillips, of the

Friends of the Chinese People; Les-

the vote to Negroes. The congress endorsed the united defense of Scottsboro Boys and

Angelo Herndon and called for freedom of Mooney and Billings. Copies of the Chicago American, local Hearst paper, were torn to shreds amidst tremendous applause as the resolution to boycott the Hearst press was passed. Resolutions were passed detailing steps to be taken for women's rights, and enumerating a comprehensive youth program.

The general resolution against fascism was moved by an Italian worker of Chicago. The congress decided to ask the A. F. of L. Executive Council to move its next convention from Tampa, Fla., and not to hold it in any southern state as a protest against lynching and terror. The resolution of the church section which, among other things, set aside every fifth Sunday as a National Negro Congress day in the churches was roundly applauded.

Work will begin at once to set up the fifteen regional committees in the localities in preparation for the 1937 congress. The national officers are A. Phillip Randolph, chairman; Marion Cuthbert, treasurer, and John P. Davis, secretary.

Principal attention was centered on the trade union and civil liberties sessions. The question of endorsing the Farmer-Labor Party was discussed vehemently in the trade union section. There was very strong sentiment for such a movement. Here as well as in the other sessions where the proposal was discussed, opposition to the proposal was principally along the lines that the congress was not asked to endorse any political party.

Proponents of the Farmer-Labor Party while explaining the need for such a party and outlining its aims made it clear that they were presenting the proposal for urgent consideration and would not insist on its acceptance unless the congress were willing to endorse it heartedly.

Delegates explained they hoped the congress would be willing in the near future with the rising sentiment for a Farmer-Labor Party to endorse it unanimously.

The first resolution reported unanimously accepted at the first session declared the National Negro Congress "is not and never will be dominated by any political faction or party."

(The Credentials Committee announced that since its first preliminary count 152 additional delegates had been registered bringing the total to over 900, representing one-fourth of the Negro population.)

Only the key resolutions were presented in final draft to the delegates for approval. The resolutions presented and accepted unanimously covered the seven-point program proposed in the original call for the congress.

The most important resolutions called for support of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill with amendments, supported the struggles of the share croppers and tenant unions in the South, opposed all gag laws, demanded franchise and the exclusion of all Congressmen from Congress whose States denied

Negro Congress Must Strengthen Its Trade Union Base Hastie's Attempt to Have Bar Associate with Negro Congress Creates Row

Editorial Note: This is the third of a series of four articles analyzing the achievements and tasks of the recent National Negro Congress.

ARTICLE III.

The militant program of the National Negro Congress puts another nail in the coffin of the capitalist theory that Negroes are "naturally docile." It showed that the Negro people are ready to struggle against the monopoly of wealth, which has brought them the grossest misery, poverty and oppression; secondly, they are ready to struggle jointly with all their allies against lynchism, disfranchisement, discrimination, jim-crowism and for their national rights. Frederick Douglass, the great Negro abolitionist, would have been proud of this history-making gathering!

Nor did the delegates at the Congress fail to see the necessity of carrying out this program. They set up a permanent organization—a federation of organizations—comprising a national council, a small, readily assembled executive committee, and 15 regional heads for every section of the country. Represented among these individuals are Republicans, Democrats, Communists, Socialists, Church folk, trade unionists, sharecroppers and virtually every type of organization active among the Negro people.

Recognizing the pressure of this newly formed weapon for Negro liberation, the sedate and aloof "Nation" begrudgingly yielded the following comment in its March 11 issue: "The National Negro Congress at Chicago . . . presented a united front against a reactionary world."

Hair Splitting

But the "Nation" did not stop there. It makes a profoundly insignificant and hair-splitting criticism—from the left! It uses the trick of quoting out of context to attack the resolutions adopted by the business and church sections.

It snatches from the church program the following:

"We still feel that the Negro church is the most potent agency to be used in the further progress and advancement of our people." (Emphasis ours.)

Omits Vital Proposals

It thus entirely omits the proposals of the resolution which com-

mit the churches to devoting every fifth Sunday to the Congress; to working unitedly with non-Christian groups; to urging ministers to preach "social and economic as well as spiritual gospel." Nor does it consider the fact that the church division supports the program of the Congress in every other field.

Would that the "Nation" used its influence among white church people to commit them even as far along this road!

Here is how the "Nation" deletes the resolution pertaining to business:

"Whereas the development of sound and thriving Negro business is most indispensable to the general elevation of the Negro's social and economic security, therefore, be it resolved, that all Negroes consider it their inescapable duty to support Negro business."

Neglects Union Issue

Again the "Nation" "forgets" to mention the proposals of the resolution which include: the establishment of producers and consumers cooperatives; that Negro business and employers employ only union labor. Unable to see the Negro people as an oppressed nation, the Nation does not understand that the fight against segregation, jim-crowism, and oppression includes the struggle for Negroes to set up and maintain their businesses free from imperialist discrimination.

The Nation pooh-poohs the idea of union labor in Negro business as a "pious wish," conveniently ignoring the Amsterdam News strike and the fact that its success opened the way for unionization in thousands of Negro businesses.

The united front or federated character of the Congress leaves each organization free to do its work independently. The Communist Party, as always, will continue—yes, strengthen—its independent activity among Negro people in and out of the Congress, constantly clarifying them on such issues as the church and Negro business.

Congress Weaknesses

Notwithstanding the excellent beginning made by the Congress there were certain serious weaknesses which should be corrected before the next Congress convenes in Philadelphia in May, 1937.

The most glaring weakness was the absence of sufficient representation from the South—where eight million Negroes are subject to the

most barbarous lynch oppression. Only fifteen delegates come from extreme southern states. More delegates should have come from the Southern church and uplift groups which are the center of political and economic as well as social and religious activities. Three fourths of the delegates came from four states—Illinois, New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania. In the South the Congress must have its deepest roots—among the sharecroppers, poor farmers, and the disfranchised Negro population.

Trade Unions

The trade union representation from 80 unions—most of which were affiliated to the A. F. of L.—was weak though the group as a whole was very advanced.

Such unions as the International Ladies Garment Workers, the United Mine Workers of America, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers should have had large Negro delegations. Clearly the trade unions must form the solid base of the Congress.

It remains to be seen whether Frank Crosswaith, prominent Negro Socialist and head of the Harlem Labor Committee, will continue to sabotage the Congress as he did before it met, or whether he will conform with the growing sentiment for this powerful new weapon for Negro rights.

Barred From Unions

In view of the number of Negro churches—where the bulk of the Negro people are organized and women's organizations, these delegations were also too small. It is in the hundreds of small churches throughout the country that Negro workers barred from trade unions by discriminatory policies of the A. F. of L. leadership congregate.

The next Congress must represent an even larger cross-section of the Negro people—but with a decidedly firmer trade union base.

The enthusiastic reception given the addresses of James W. Ford and A. Phillip Randolph is a mandate for further efforts to popularize the Farmer-Labor Party among the Negro people.

In the final article, we shall deal with the democratic procedure of the Congress, and the immediate tasks before it.

Negro Congress is Red Inspired, Red Directed, Red Controlled, Says Howard

DISSENTERS TO HOLD CONFERENCE TONIGHT

Lawyers Reminded of Their Oath to Defend Constitution at Stormy Meeting

A split within the ranks of the Washington Bar Association is threatening here as a result of the adoption of a motion by a majority vote of the association, authorizing the legislative committee of the association to assist in drafting legislation sponsored by the National Negro Congress, to be presented to the Congress of the United States. **3-17-36**

Negro Congress Issue
At a special meeting of the association called last Thursday to consider the recommendations of a committee appointed to study and report on the National Negro Congress, a heated discussion arose following a speech made by William H. Hastie, assistant solicitor in the Interior Department, urging that the association assist the Negro Congress in its efforts.

Charging that the National Negro Congress "is red inspired, red directed and red controlled," Perry W. Howard, past president of the association, declared that members of the bar could not be true to their oaths to defend and uphold the constitution and at the same time lend their support to an organization dominated by Communists.

Howard Talks
"If any individual member, members, wish to unite with the Congress that is their privilege,"

but as a bar association we cannot afford to be an adjunct to any organization dominated by reds," Howard said.

Howard, who was chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the National Negro Congress, read a minority report to the association, differing sharply with the views of Hastie in reading the majority report.

"As a member of the special committee touching the National Negro Congress, I regret that I can not agree with the majority and, I am, therefore, forced to submit a minority report as follows:

"First the National Negro Congress is an agitating organization. "Second, we are members of a profession which takes an oath to defend the Constitution of our country and which makes us quasi-officials of the Court and we cannot with dignity or propriety cooperate with an organization which is not only organized for agitating purposes but is "Red".

Is Communist
"Third, its birth was Communist controlled and its existence is based upon Communistic support and Communistic activity, when Communism is one of the greatest perils of our Constitutional Government based upon individual initiative.

"Fourth, like a bootlegger's or any other outlawed organization we can represent it as individual attorneys but we can not afford to cooperate with or become a part of it.

Consequently, I respectfully recommend that as a Bar Association we have no affiliation or connections with the said Negro Congress."

Majority Report
The majority report contained the following:

"Your committee finds that among the resolutions and proposals of the National Negro Congress are the following matters involving prospective legislative action:

1. Elimination of practices which exclude the Negro from full use of the ballot;
2. Assurance of American neutrality in case of war;
3. Adequate social security legislation, including provision for domestic and farm worker;
4. Loans and Federal aid to tenant farmers and sharecroppers;
5. Elimination of segregation to the full extent of Federal power.

Hastie Asks Aid

"Your committee believes that all of these are ends to which this Bar Association can and should lend its approval and support. As body of lawyers in Washington we are in position to lend aid in the planning and drafting of a legislative program which will be calculated to achieve these ends.

"Your committee recommends that this Bar Association authorize its legislative committee to render to the executive secretary of the National Negro Congress its aid in drafting and critically examining legislation designed to accomplish the above ends."

A special meeting of persons who differed with the association in authorizing the legislative to work with the National Negro Congress, was held at the Mu-sol-lit Club last Saturday night.

Split Seen

Indications that there would be a split in the organization was seen when Howard told the TRIBUNE that it would be impossible for those who disagreed with the organization's action to continue their affiliation as members.

Supporting Howard in his contention and opposed to the action of the association are the most influential members of the Washington bar. Among them are:

Judge James A. Cobb, Louis R. Melligher, Nathan Dobbins, George Jefferson, C. K. Brown, Q. Y. Brown, Henry Brown, George E. C. Hayes, George Peterson, J. Flipper Derricotte, John H. Wilson, William C. Hueston, A. J. Howard, Richard R. Horner and Edmund Hill.

Supporting Hastie in his contention that the bar association should work with the National Negro Congress were William L. Houston, professor of law at Howard University; Thurman L. Dodson, president of the association; Horace G. Pollard, Jesse W.

Lewis, E. W. Howard, M. Atkin-son and William A. Lee.

Another conference of those opposed to the action will be held tonight (Tuesday) at the Mu-sol-lit Club.

A regular meeting of the bar association will be held Thursday, but from reliable reports, opponents of the association's action will not attend the meeting.

Negro Congress Gets Backing In Coatesville

Alpha Progressive Civic League in Challenge to Other Groups

COATESVILLE, Pa., March 26.—

The Alpha Progressive Civic League has voted to affiliate with the National Negro Congress to form a Local Congress Action Committee.

It has also issued a challenge to the New York and Philadelphia Committees in carrying out the program of the Congress.

These decisions were made at a recent meeting called by the League at which a report on the Congress was made by the Rev. Samuel Quash, of the Second Baptist Church. Present were several outstanding Negro churchmen: Rev. J. Fell James McCulloch; the Rev. A. Alexander; Elder William Jones; Benjamin Kennedy; Samuel Pugh; Dr. W. C. Atkinson; and Professor Cuff of the Passtown school.

Immediately, the new Committee will proceed to distribute 200 copies of the keynote speech of A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Congress, also the address of Edward Strong, vice-president of the American Youth Congress, and head of the national youth committee of the Negro Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TIMES

MAR 14 1936 NEGRO CONGRESS' ACTS ARE TO BE REPORTED

Indiana Sponsoring Committee to Meet Tomorrow at 'Y'.

Reports of the National Negro Congress are to be presented at a meeting at 3:30 tomorrow in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Michigan-st

and Senate-av, by the Indiana Sponsoring Committee.

Speakers and their subjects are to be John A. Patton, civil liberties; G. N. T. Gray and Melvdon Harding, government workers; Rev. A. W. Womack, Rev. Judge I. Saunders and Rev. Marshall Talley, church; Miss Lillian McArthur, social security; Miss Louise Terry and Miss Helen Young, women; Miss Ruth Hamlin, Ethiopia; Andrew Ramsey, labor; F. E. De Frantz, business; David Lewis, youth, and Roy Woodson, war and Fascism.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
NEWS-GAZETTE

MAR 1 1936

DELEGATES AT NEGRO PARLEY TO SPEAK HERE

Richard Wright, colored, Chicago, and campus delegates to the National Negro congress last month in Chicago, will speak at 3 p. m. Sunday, Salem Baptist church, Fifth and Park streets.

Lawrence Wilson, graduate student, will preside, while Jasper Jeffries, graduate student, will present the resolutions passed at the congress. George Nesbitt will discuss the relation of the congress to local problems, and Shir-Dr. W. C. Atkinson, and Professorley Goodman will talk on the congress highlights.

A permanent organization to carry on the work of the congress in the "fight for Negro rights and interracial understanding" is expected to be set up at this meeting.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

NEWS-GAZETTE

MAR 25 1936

PORTER NAMED SECRETARY OF NEGRO COUNCIL

M. L. Porter, jr., local University student, was elected executive secretary of the local chapter of the National Negro congress at a meeting held Tuesday night in the Salem Baptist church.

The meeting was presided over by George B. Nesbitt, president. A verbal report of the meeting held March 8 was made by Lawrence B. Wilson, acting secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

STAR

APR 4 - 1936

National Negro Congress Will Hold Session Here

The Indiana sponsoring committee of the National Negro Congress will have charge of a convention in the Walker Casino for discussion of questions affecting Negroes.

Discussion group leaders will include H. J. Richardson Jr., state representative; Mrs. Thelma Marshall of Gary, the Rev. J. T. Highbaugh, M. D. A. Harding and F. B. Ransom.

Speakers on the conference program will be Miss Thyra K. Edwards of Chicago, who will deliver the main address at the evening session; Dr. Robert Stanton of East Chicago, state representative; Lionel F. Artis of the Senate Avenue Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Lillian Jones Brown; Mrs. Mary Southern, president of the Crispus Attucks High School Parent-Teacher Association; F. E. DeFrantz, secretary of the Senate Avenue Y. M. C. A.; G. N. T. Gray of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Orland Rodman of the CCC, the Rev. M. W. Clair Jr., Mrs. Thelma Marshall of Gary, Beveridge Foster, Homer Wilson, Cleo Blackburn of the Flanner House and H. J. Richardson Jr.

Sizing Up The Recent Race Congress

Time will, of course, give us the best estimate of the National Negro Race Congress. While we have been dubious as to the service such a gathering could render, we are also conscious of the fact that every mass movement is an expression of some basic urge that sooner or later must be recognized and harnessed into the program of progress.

Most commentators who have studied the movement since its unusual and hastily closed sessions in Chicago, have been greatly disturbed because of the absence of the older leaders of the race, and because of the general tendency of the conference towards radicalism. Neither of these observations impress us. First of all we believe that if the conference has any constructive value whatsoever we consider that that estimate must be extracted from the fact that Negro youth has at last jolted itself aloose from its state of coma. Accepting this view, we can, of course, understand that youth thinks in terms of actions—not reactions. Youth knows all, in the opinion of youth. Where experience is absent, as it always is with youth, one finds an atmosphere of revolution which totally ignores the danger signals that age understands, respects and considers as guiding posts towards progress.

We have for years argued that Negro youth should express itself. In almost every other racial unit one observes new movements generated among the youth of the group. Since emancipation all of our advance has been implemented by older men and women, which has been indication of the subjective spirit governing and controlling the sons of slaves.

In other words we are not alarmed because youths met, but we are interested in what youth did while in conference. Did youth have a new, better and more worth while plan of life than has been followed for years by Negroes in the United States? Did youth tell us what to do, and how to do it? Did youth look at, or look through important problems? Did youth want to destroy the building in which we reside without offering another temporary structure into which we may move while developing their plans?

Go into an ordinary church meeting and you will find "Mr. Jones," who always objects to everything. A lot of people mistake the objector for a very important and intelligent individual. It makes no difference how well laid and oiled the pastor's plans are, Mr. Chronic Objector is usually on hand opposing and raising points of order. The general reaction among the group is to say, "Mr. Jones is sure smart. They can't fool him."

Now the only thing necessary for one to say to Mr. Jones and which will expose his shallow brain and reasoning, is this: "Mr. Jones, you oppose what the pastor has proposed. Will you tell us a plan you would substitute for what has been presented here. What have you better than what the pastor offers?"

There stands Mr. Jones, stripped naked by one simple

question. Mr. Jones has nothing to offer. Mr. Jones will not accept the planned program of the leader. He wants you to go outdoors with him in the rain, where there is no semblance of shelter.

Any common, ordinary jackass can back itself up against one of Edison's phonographs and kick it all to pieces, but a jackass cannot reconstruct a phonograph.

Were the leaders of the National Negro Race Congress merely jackasses in their relation to the status quo? Were they merely apostles of unrest, without vision? Did they have a thoroughly planned and worked out program that sensible men could afford to follow?

We think the conference fails when measured by such a yardstick. That is to say, it fails momentarily, for we know that youth has had an experience, a valuable full-some experience in the Chicago meeting and one from which there will come favorable reactions. Youth, as time goes on, is going to see the ridiculousness of opposing everything and offering nothing. Youth will have a more practical program the next time.

As we said several times before in this column we are opposed to the idea of John P. Davis and other youthful Negro leaders who feel that the Negro's future rests solely in a secondary labor position in the nation. We know that the mass of Negroes are laborers and will be for many years to come. In the Chicago meeting, and in former groups where these so-called economists have had voice they talk always about "the earning power" of Negroes, and refuse to recognize the "spending power" of the group as the great lever with which all racial stocks find independent economic status.

Negro leaders should understand that if we properly organize our spending power, we will soon create an earning power establishment. Black people here in America apparently cannot grasp this viewpoint. Jews, Japanese, Chinese, Greeks and all minority units of American life understand this, but seemingly black folk do not. We beg other people for jobs when in truth we have wrapped up in our spending power all of the jobs necessary to take care of Negroes.

Once in a while some accident or untoward incident happens that exposes the latent dormant economic power of Negroes. In Tulsa several years ago there was a serious riot. The Negro section was burned up and all that was left intact following the riot, to which Negroes could turn, were their bank accounts. Until conditions were quieted Negroes were herded into a stockade, but three days following their release from this temporary haven of refuge the white newspapers said that \$3,000,000 had been withdrawn from deposit in Tulsa banks, and by Negroes.

Negro youth should dig around in black life and attempt to organize, harness and make powerful and effective Negro dollars. We could offer figures to show that every two years all of the liquid wealth of the nation passes through the hands of the 15,000,000 Negroes of the nation. How much of it do we stop and organize in a permanent way? Here is a problem for the National Negro Congress to solve.

True we need labor unions but we need also unions of away, while unemployment, destitution, hate and prejudice would cause a Negro leader to assume that in a nation Good will come out of the reactions—not the actions of where there is theoretical freedom, one is doomed to the Congress. The boys have thrown the ball against the caste of a laborer. Great revolutionary changes are com-wall of life and as it bounces back they will have had an ing in America's rural life. Group strategy will insist that experience. In the next few months more and more of black men and women get more of the land. In the newer them will come realize that in a large measure they oc day, with the decentralization of cities, the man who owns the position of the jackass in Chicago. They met land will be king. What vision does the Negro Congress and kicked things to pieces, but they offered no substitute have on this score?

From its lack of finance to its observations about Ethiopia, the Congress leaders exposed the fact that their affair was without direction and poorly planned. The hurried adjournment had many implications, and none of those we have in mind are complimentary to the guiding spirits behind the movement.

We, too, are interested in the East African's problems, but our immediate interest lies more with the Ethiopians residing here in America. Fascism is ten thousand miles

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From its lack of finance to its observations about Ethiopia, the Congress leaders exposed the fact that their affair was without direction and poorly planned. The hurried adjournment had many implications, and none of those we have in mind are complimentary to the guiding spirits behind the movement.

We, too, are interested in the East African's problems, but our immediate interest lies more with the Ethiopians residing here in America. Fascism is ten thousand miles

The National Negro Congress

Star of Zion
IT did not take the useless National Negro Congress long to cultivate general disfavor. Its radicalism, its irreverence, its general revolutionary tendency shocked thoughtful people throughout the nation. There was never any need for this conference in the first place. In the issue of The Star of Zion, May 16th, 1935, the following editorial designed to discourage the calling of such a congress was published: 3-12-36

It is a sad commentary upon the administration of our national affairs in the last two years that the great mass of the Negro population has not benefited by the New Deal. The ~~New Deal~~ has been a disappointment to the Negro. The Negro families on relief are constantly increasing. In two years, according to the statistics supplied by the Government, Negro families receiving relief have increased from 2,117,000 to 3,500,000.

John P. Davis, Executive Secretary, Joint Committee on National Recovery, deposes in an article in the May Crisis that the NRA has lowered the Negro standard of living and that the promise to bring high wages and increased employment to industrial workers has glimmered away.

He further deposes that the Agricultural Administration has enforced poverty on the Negro farm population. It has not only enforced poverty upon the Negro farm population, but it has caused loss among them of small farms and other possessions. It has deprived them of the privilege of raising their own foodstuffs and denied them the opportunity of making a living.

In the cities it has condemned Negroes to the ghettos. While the Constitution of the United States interdicts against the use of Federal funds for projects which discriminate against applicants solely on the ground of color, yet the Government has discriminated against its Negro citizens in this matter. Arthurdale, West Virginia, and Norris Dam are cited in evidence.

These and other discriminatory acts, which should be known to all, have moved Mr. Davis to suggest the calling of a National Negro Congress for the purpose of protesting against wrong, injustice, and discrimination against the Negro.

While there should never be any cessation of protest against wrong, injustice and discrimination, yet we cannot per-

ceive any practical results to be obtained from such a congress. There is a plethora of National Negro organizations in America. Their chief functions seem to have been to orate, to pass meaningless resolutions, achieve notoriety for those seeking it, and doing nothing of permanent value to the race.

There are sufficient existing organizations to arouse public sentiment in the Negro's behalf. Our Fact-Finding Conferences and similar organizations have been of benefit to no one except to the railroads and paid speakers, and we see no wisdom nor practicality in more junkets of this kind.

The N. A. A. C. P. is doing a valiant work, and we are sure it will not overlook these questions which so seriously engage Mr. Davis and the rest of us.

Negro Youth Asks F.D.R. to Conference

"The delegation will be of a cross-section of Negro youth and will come from all parts of the nation. We feel that it would be fitting for the President to receive such a delegation during National Negro Youth Week."

National Negro Congress Leaders Prepare for Youth Week Activities to Begin Jan. 10— Urge President Consider Problems

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt, in a letter from Edward E. Strong, Negro youth leader, was urged yesterday to receive a representative delegation during ~~National~~ ^{Negro} Youth Week, to present the problems of young Negroes throughout the country.

The communication was sent Negro Youth Conference, the Youth from the Youth Section of the Na-Section of the National Negro Con- tional Negro Congress, 717 Florida-ress is sponsoring a National Ne- Ave., N.E., of which Strong is chair- gro Youth Week—Jan. 10 to Jan. 16 man. Negro youth week will take inclusive. Thousands of young Ne- place January 10-16, and will begroes in all parts of the country celebrated by thousands of youth will participate in activities serving throughout the country.

The week's activities will focus acute social and economic prob- lem on the Congress' Southern lems of Negro youth. During this Negro Youth Conference scheduled week a National Fast Day will be for Feb. 13-14, in Richmond, Va. held at which time Negro youth will refrain from eating as an ex- pression of its opposition to the lynching evil.

URGES ACTION BY CONGRESS

Strong explained that it was the intention of the proposed delega- tion "to have President Roosevelt give special consideration to the problems of Negro youth during the coming session of Congress."

The communication in part con- tinues:

"Convinced that many of the serious problems facing the Negro people must look for their solution to the coming generation of Negro youth in the South, the National Negro Congress is beginning a systematic program of work among Negro youth. At the first meeting of the Congress in Chicago last February we had present the representatives of more than 125 youth organizations of various types.

"Now we are calling a mass conference of Negro youth of the South- land to meet in Richmond, Feb. 13-14, 1937. This conference will be of a very broad character including not only young people from colleges but as well Negro youth from mine, mill and factory, from churches and plantations, from household services and other avenues of employment. We expect at least 500 delegates from every Southern state.

PREPARE FOR CONFERENCE

In preparation for the Southern

"The week will also find special services being held in churches throughout the country that will primarily be concerned with the youth problems. Symposiums, mass meetings, debates, panel discussions and seminars will be held to thoroughly discuss and decide upon a course of action to solve the problems of Negro youth. One day during the week will be set aside for political activities. At this time delegations of Negro youth will visit governors, mayors, boards of education and other government officials to discuss with them the problems of Negro youth and to put before them plans relative to the alleviation of these problems.

"Such activities as these for young Negro Americans mark a new development in the history of our country. We believe that their significance cannot be overestimated, not only for young Negro America but for the youth of the entire nation. We feel that they are of such importance and that the problems of Negro youth are as acute that we are justified in requesting the President of the United States to receive a delegation of Negro youth to discuss these problems with us.

ANNUAL CONFAB OF TECHNICIANS CLOSES IN N. Y.

was appointed to investigate several cases of discrimination on resettlement projects.

Technicians Want More Jobs from New Deal Agents

Detroit Engineer Elected Head Of Group

By E. L. DIMITRY

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 18—The National Technical Association closed its eighth annual convention here Sunday with the election of Cornelius Henderson, civil engineer of Detroit, Mich., as president and with the selection of Washington, D. C., as the place of its next meeting.

Mr. Henderson was elevated from the office of central vice president. He has been employed for 20 years in an executive capacity as an engineer for the Canadian branch of the American Bridge Company. He succeeds James A. Parsons, chief metallurgist of the Duriron company of Dayton, Ohio, and discoverer and holder of several patents used in the production of stainless steel.

J. E. Evans, director of the mechanical department of the West Virginia State college, was continued as secretary, being the only officer re-elected.

Chicagoan Gets Post

Other officers elected are: Paul E. Johnson, manufacturer of electric therapeutic apparatus, Chicago, who succeeded Charles S. Dukes, Washington, D. C., as central vice president; Curtis I. Gordon, St. Louis, formerly treasurer, replaced Mr. Henderson as western vice president; and Julius Gardner succeeded Mr. Gordon as treasurer. New York received a second national officer in the appointment of E. L. Dimitry as publicity chairman to handle all press reports for the national body and executive committees.

Sessions of the convention, which opened Friday, following a sight-seeing tour of the city, were held at the YMCA.

Probe Discriminations

With the passing of many pieces of legislation, and the election of officers, the Sunday sessions proved the most important of the convention. It was decided to send resolutions of the convention to the WPA, PWA, CCC, and the manufacturer's association protesting the present treatment of Race technicians, and seeking more avenues of employment for college trained men.

A committee composed of men from New York and Washington

NEW YORK—Resolutions asking fuller employment opportunities for colored technicians were ordered sent to the WPA, PWA and CCC and a committee appointed to investigate reported cases of discrimination on Resettlement projects by delegates to the eighth annual convention of the National Technical Association here last week.

Delegates representing a membership of 200 in six cities attended the three-day sessions which closed Sunday and elected Cornelius Henderson, Detroit civil engineer, president to succeed James A. Parsons, metallurgist of the Duriron Company of Dayton, Ohio.

Pick D.C. for 1937

Washington, D.C., was selected for the 1937 meeting. J. E. Evans, secretary, of West Virginia State College, was the only officer re-elected.

Officers elected are: Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, central vice president; Curtis I. Gordon, western vice president; Julius Gardner, treasurer and E. L. Dimitry of New York, publicity chairman.

Business sessions were held at the YMCA, while a public session was held in the auditorium of the YWCA Friday evening. Speakers included Gordon H. Jones, President James A. Parsons, Arthur A. Schomburg, and Howard Scott, director-in-chief of Technocracy, Inc. Miss Ersalyn Hayes, contralto, sang four numbers.

Papers by Willis Jackson, Detroit, H. S. Williams, St. Louis, Darnley Howard, Washington, and William G. Holly, New York City, were read at the Saturday morning technical sessions.

Banquet Saturday

A banquet was held at the Little Theatre of the YMCA Saturday evening with Vertner W. Tandy, president of the local chapter, master of ceremonies. On the program were President Parsons, John A. Lankford, William G. Holley, L. K. Downing, William H. Dammond, Gordon H. Jones, Mr. Henderson, Darnley Howard, Addison E. Richmond, J. A. Evans, Charles S. Dukes and William T. Thornton. Mr. Lankford who traced the

history of the colored technician in America, urged the younger members to align themselves with the New Deal set-up in order to get employment because the doors of competitive industry are practically closed.

Messrs. Henderson and Evans were named official representatives to the Third World Congress on Power to be held in Washington, D.C., next week.

Technicians Hold Sessions in N. Y.

NEW YORK—The eighth annual convention of the National Technical Association will be held at the 138th Street YWCA opening with a public meeting on Friday evening, September 4.

Howard Scott of Columbia University, director-in-chief of Technocracy, Inc. will speak on "Technocracy."

There will be a motion picture, "Craftsmen of Black Wings" depicting aviators at work, shown through the courtesy of DeMond Lewis, one of the Eastern representatives of Craftsmen.

A demonstration of technical draftsmanship and design by members of the N.T.A. may be seen in the men's lobby of the YMCA, where an array of models, drawings and specifications is assembled, along with material from the Resettlement Administration, the Harlem Housing Project, and the Negro Industrial Exhibit.

In other sessions from Friday through Sunday technical papers from each chapter will be presented, business will be transacted and officers will be elected. Persons interested in attending the technical sessions may do so by obtaining permission from the chairman at the public sessions.

Chapters represented will be from St. Louis, Detroit, Washington, Dayton, Chicago, Tuskegee, and New York.

Technicians To New York

Eighth Convention to Be
Held in September

NEW YORK. — The New York branch of the National Technical association is completing arrangements for the eighth annual convention to be held here September 4, 5, and 6.

Two hundred and 50 technicians representing seven branches in major industrial and educational centers will attend.

Branches of the association are located in Chicago, Dayton, Detroit, New York, St. Louis, Tuskegee and Washington.

President James A. Parsons, chief metallurgist of the Duriron, Dayton, has announced that more attention will be given to the field of the Negro engineer and architect in federal and other public services than on any previous program. Representatives of federal agencies have been invited to participate in sections of the program devoted to this topic.

The New York branch is the newest, yet one of the largest in this organization now in its tenth year. John Lankford, eastern vice-president and leading architect of Washington, is assisting Secretary Richard C. White, a New York architect, in forming the program and completing other arrangements of the host branch.

With an increase in industrial activity throughout the nation, the wide-spreading membership of the National Technical association is maintaining vigorous activity to secure and hold a place of responsibility and authority for Negroes in industry. It is held that this will not only provide opportunity for ambitious young men with technical training but will safeguard the place of Negro working men.

National Technical Association To Meet In N. Y. Next Month

Organization Composed
Of Engineers, Architects
And Physicists

NEW YORK CITY (ANP)—Plans are being made for the Eighth Annual Convention of the National Technical Association to be held here Sept. 4, 5, and 6. The National Technical Association is a Corporation composed of Negro technicians, including engineers, chemists, physicists, architects, etc. The organization was founded in 1927 and now boasts of a membership of over 200 members with branches in New York City, Chicago, Washington, D. C., Detroit, St. Louis, Dayton, and Tuskegee.

The usual technical and business sessions will be held with inspection trip of interest to the technicians. James A. Parsons, Jr., Metallurgist of the Duriron Company, Inc., is national president and J. C. Evans, director of mechanical arts at West Virginia State College, is national secretary.

The local New York committee is headed by Richard C. White, Registered Architect of Brooklyn, V. C. Tandy, also an architect, is chairman of the local branch.

Dean of Architects Believes Engineering Fields Promising

John Anderson Lankford, Born in Missouri,

Rose to the Leadership of Negro

Technicians and Architects

Has Long Career of

Teacher, Lawyer,

and Builder

"THERE is less prejudice in the

field of technical engineering than

any other field," declared John An-

derson Lankford of Washington at

the Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th street,

Monday afternoon.

Here attending the eighth annual

convention of the National Technical

Association which met at the "Y" last

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Mr.

Lankford, "dean of Negro techni-

cians" and a man of great initiative,

energy and resourcefulness, has done

much to advance architectural engi-

neering and allied science among his

race.

"Since the bulk of money being

spent by the government to bring

about recovery is being expended in

slum work and low cost housing, it

would behoove young Negroes to look

to the technical field as a means of

economic freedom," the architect

observed.

Housing Field Large

"Everyone needs a house," he con-

tinued, "and so the field of technical

engineering becomes the largest field

open to the working man. All coun-

tries in the world, especially France,

Soviet Russia and the United States,

are making attempts to give the un-

der-privileged man a decent place

to live in.

"In all of these countries, and in

several others, millions of dollars

yearly are being spent to house the

underprivileged. Negroes are merely

standing on the threshold of this

new, big field. Even though they

have made great advances in the

past ten years, they have merely

scratched the surface."

Work Speaks for Itself.

Mr. Lankford, who is official archi-

tect for the A. M. E. Church and

many other distinguished organiza-

tions, has designed many beautiful,

modern structures in the South,

among them Bethel Metropolitan A.

M. E. Church in Columbia, S. C.; the

People's Federation Bank in Charles-

ton and Big Bethel A. M. E. Church

in Atlanta.

"Architecture has no social prob-

lem," Mr. Lankford averred. "I've worked white men side by side with Negroes in many Southern towns where prejudice is rampant and lynching is a pastime, and never once did I have any trouble."

In the building trade, the archi-

tect, no matter what company does

the actual building, is the "big boss."

Since most of the contracting compa-

nies throughout the country are

white, Mr. Lankford has innumerable

times, even in the South, found him-

self in charge of a mixed building

and mechanical force.

"Nearly every qualified Negro has

a job," Mr. Lankford continued. "The

Yard during the World War, he is

also a qualified government architect-

ural engineer and was recently ap-

pointed architectural engineer, con-

sultant and adviser in the Housing

Division of the U. S. government.

Born in Ozarks.

Born on a Missouri farm in the

rugged Ozark Mountains, sixty-five

miles southeast of St. Louis, Mr.

Lankford received his early training

in a rural school. Later he attended

Lincoln University in Jefferson City,

Mo., where he specialized in history,

mathematics and the sciences. When

he completed his course, he went to

St. Louis, where he was part owner

of a blacksmith and machine shop.

Booker T. Washington's famous

speech at the Atlanta Exposition, in

which he said, "Let down your buck-

ets where you are," inspired Mr.

Lankford to attend Tuskegee, where

he took several courses and became a

personal friend and confidant of the

great educator.

Mr. Lankford, who had studied

drawing at Lincoln and at a techni-

cal school in Scranton, Pa., later took

special studies in art and architect-

ural engineering under several fa-

mous architects. He also received the

degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. from

Frelinghuysen University and was

admitted to the bar in Indiana.

Entering the field of education, Mr.

Lankford has given instructions in

architectural and mechanical draw-

ing and mechanics at A. and M. Col-

lege, Normal, Ala., where he was also

director of industries; Shaw Univer-

sity, Raleigh, N. C.; Edward Waters

College, Jacksonville, Fla.; and Wil-

berforce University, Ohio. He has

also been president of the trustee

board and director of applied sciences

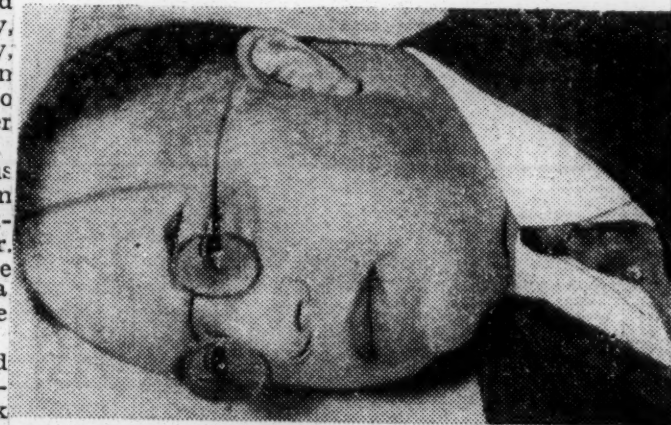
at Frelinghuysen University.

Said to be the first Negro to practice architectural engineering as a profession, Mr. Lankford is a registered architect in the District of Columbia and is author of "Artistic Churches and Other Designs."

Although he is an authority on church edifices, has has designed many fine homes, schools, colleges and fraternal and business buildings, among them the Chapelle Administration Building of Allen University, Columbia, S. C.; headquarters of the Southern Aid Insurance Company, and the residence of the Rev. D. Webster Davis, Richmond, Va.; the Central Heights Normal and Industrial School, Savannah, Ga., and the white Presbyterian Church in Potosi, Mo.

Was Navy Yard Supervisor.

Many of Mr. Lankford's contracts have been won in competition with prominent Negro and white architects. Appointed supervisor of construction in the United States Navy Yard during the World War, he is also a qualified government architectural engineer and was recently appointed architectural engineer, consultant and adviser in the Housing Division of the U. S. government.



JOHN A. LANKFORD, Washington, dean of Negro architects and active in the National Technical Association, and Vertner Tandy, well-known New York architect, president of the New York Chapter, NTA.

Civil Engineer Heads National Technicians

Cornelius Henderson Succeeds J. Parsons; Washington Selected for Next Meeting— Another Office Given New Yorker

Before closing its final session here last Sunday, delegates attending the eighth annual convention of the National Technical Association elected Cornelius Henderson, civil engineer of Detroit, president to succeed James A. Parsons, chief metallurgist of the Durion Company of Dayton, Ohio, and selected Washington, D. C., as the place for the next annual convention. The new president, who for the past twenty-nine years has been employed as an engineer for the Canadian branch of the American Bridge Company, was formerly central vice-president. Mr. Parsons is a discoverer and holder of several patents used in the production of stainless steel.

J. E. Evans, director of the me-evening, at which time welcome addresses were made by James A. Jackson, special representative of the secretary, being the only officer re-elected to the same position.

Other officers elected were Paul E. N. T. A., by Gordon H. Jones. President Johnson, manufacturer of electric therapeutic apparatus, Chicago, who the program included Arthur A. Schomburg, curator of the Negro division of the 135th Street Branch of the Public Library; Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America; and Howard Scott, director-in-chief of Technocracy, Inc. Music was furnished by Miss Ersalyn Hayes, contralto.

The purpose of the N. T. A. is to develop a closer co-operation between all Negroes engaged in technical professions, to present and compile papers on subjects of interest to its members; to encourage and foster the entrance of more Negroes into the field of technology, and to seek to open more avenues of employment for college-trained technicians in the service of local and national governments.

The Association membership is composed of about 200 outstanding chemists, architects, physicists engineers, electricians, and other technicians, who are graduates of the leading technical colleges of the country.

Besides New York, which is the youngest branch, chapters are located at Chicago, Dayton, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, and a chapter has been proposed at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Sessions of the convention, which opened Friday afternoon following a sight-seeing tour of the city, including the World Fair site on Long Island, were held at the Y. M. C. A., last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

A public session was held in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. Friday afternoon following a sight-seeing tour of the city, including the World Fair site on Long Island, were held at the Y. M. C. A., last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

ment of Negro Technicians, and seeking more avenues of employment for our college trained men. A committee composed of men from New York and Washington was appointed to investigate several cases of discrimination on re-settlement projects. They also voted to send Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Evans as official representatives of the association to the Third World Congress on Power to be held in Washington, D. C., during this week.

The sun ray lamps and other electric therapeutic apparatus manufactured by Paul E. Johnson, executive vice-president, and which were on display in a trailer attached to his car, attracted considerable attention.

National Technical Association Closes 8th Annual Convention; Cornelius Henderson New Prexy

By E. L. DIMITRY

The National Technical Association closed its eighth annual convention here Sunday afternoon with the election of Cornelius Henderson, civil engineer of Detroit, Mich., as president, and with the selection of Washington, D. C., as the place of its next meeting. Mr. Henderson was elevated from the office of central vice-president. He has been employed for twenty-nine years in an executive capacity as an engineer for the Canadian branch of the American Bridge Company. He succeeds James A. Parsons, chief metallurgist of the Durion Company of Dayton, Ohio, and discoverer and holder of several patents used in the production of stainless steel. J. E. Evans, director of the Mechanical Department of the West Virginia State College, was continued as secretary, being the only officer re-elected to the same position.

Other officers elected are: Paul E. Johnson, manufacturer of electric therapeutic apparatus, Chicago, who succeeded Charles S. Dukes, Washington, D. C., as central vice president; Curtis I. Gordon, St. Louis, formerly treasurer, replaced Mr. Henderson as western vice president; and Julius Gardner, succeeded Mr. Gordon as treasurer. New York received a second national appointment of E. L. Dimitry as publicity chairman to handle all press reports for the national body and executive committees.

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members; to encourage and foster the interests of more Negroes into the field of technology; and to seek to open more avenues of employment for Negro college trained technicians in the service of the local and national governments.

The Association membership is composed of about 200 outstanding chemists, architects, physicists engineers, electricians, and other technicians, who are graduates of the leading technical colleges of the country.

Besides New York, which is the youngest branch having been accepted at the 1935 convention, chapters are located at Chicago, Dayton, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, and a proposed chapter at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, within a few years it is expected that chapters will be established in all the leading cities of the country.

Sessions of the convention, which opened Friday afternoon following a sight-seeing tour of the city, the World Fair site, and other places of interest, were held at the Y. M. C. A., Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, September 4-6. A public session was held in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. Friday evening at which time welcome addresses on the behalf of Negro business by James A. Jackson, secretary, and on behalf of Negroes by James A. Jackson, secretary, and on behalf of the Standard Oil Company, and on behalf of the New York Chapter of the N. T. A. by Gordon H. Jones, were re-

week.

The delegates to the N. T. A. convention here and many other interested persons had an opportunity to see a number of blue prints, pictures, drawings and models of work executed by members of the local branch of the N. T. A. Several of the models were demonstrated to the visitors. Probably one of the highest type of technical works were the sun ray lamps, electric therapeutic apparatus manufactured by Paul E. Johnson.

135th Street Branch of the Public Library; a paper, "The Negro Technician in American Progress," by Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America; and an address, "Technocracy," by Howard Scott, director-in-chief of Technocracy, Inc. Music was furnished by Miss Ersalyn Hayes, contralto, who sang four numbers. Following its public meeting the N. T. A. was guest of the Savoy Ballroom at a "Get-together."

"Job Getting" Symposium

Papers by Willis Jackson, Detroit Chapter; H. S. Williams, St. Louis Chapter; Darnley Howard, Washington Chapter; and William G. Holly, New York City were read at the Saturday morning technical sessions.

During the afternoon sessions a representative of Mayor La Guardia's office spoke. Walter Smith representing the Industrial Relations Board, and a representative of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians gave talks at a symposium on "Job Getting."

A banquet attended by the delegates and their wives and sweethearts, was held in the Little Theatre of the Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening, with Vertner W. Tandy, president of the local chapter, serving as master of ceremonies. In addition to the annual address by President Parsons, and a paper, "The Negro in the Field of Invention," by John A. Lankford; short talks were made by James A. Jackson, William G. Holley, Dean L. K. Downing of the Engineering School of Howard University; William H. Dammond, Gordon H. Jones, Mr. Henderson, Darnley Howard, Addison E. Richmond, J. A. Evans, Charles S. Dukes, William T. Thornton, and others.

With the passing of many pieces of legislation, and the election of officers, the Sunday sessions proved the most important of the convention. A decision was made to send resolutions of the convention to the WPA, PWA, CCC and the Manufacturer's Association protesting the present treatment of Negro Technicians, and seeking more avenues of employment for our college trained men. A committee composed of men from New York and Washington was appointed to investigate several cases of discrimination on re-settlement projects.

One of the most important decisions of the present convention was to send President Henderson, and Secretary Evans as official representatives of the N. T. A. to the Third World Congress on Power to be held in Washington, D. C., during the coming week.

The delegates to the N. T. A. convention here and many other interested persons had an opportunity to see a number of blue prints, pictures, drawings and models of work executed by members of the local branch of the N. T. A. Several of the models were demonstrated to the visitors. Probably one of the highest type of technical works were the sun ray lamps, electric therapeutic apparatus manufactured by Paul E. Johnson.

National Organization - 1936

Nov. 11-13 Set

As Date Of 24th

Annual Meet

Journal and
Slogan Is "Abundant
Life Through
Conservation"

Special to Journal and Guide

10-24-36
BOWLING GREEN, Va. —The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society will convene at the Union High School here November 11-13 with Dr. M. E. Davis of Portsmouth, president, presiding. The annual meeting which has for its slogan, "The Abundant Life through Conservation," will begin on Wednesday evening with a county participation program in charge of Prof. Hovey R. Young and end on Friday evening.

Principal speakers on the evening program will be Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director, division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, and Virginius Dabney, chairman, editorial board, Richmond Times Dispatch. The speakers will be introduced by Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, and Attorney T. C. Walker, advisor and consultant on Negro affairs for the state of Virginia, respectively. Music will be furnished by the Hampton Institute Quartet.

The Friday night session will precede an afternoon session on Friday devoted to better schools with Miss India Hamilton presiding. Speakers will include Fred M. Alexander, state supervisor of Negro education; Archie Gibbs Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro education; Dr. W. D. Peters, supervisor NYA school aid; J. L. B. Buck, director of emergency education; Dr. J. M. Gandy, and L. R. Reynolds, director of the Virginia and North Carolina Interracial Commission.

The slogan of the Negro Organization Society, "Better homes, better farms, better health, and better schools," will be discussed respectively at the Wednesday evening program by Mrs. Gladys Fortune, Prof. McKee Banks, vocational agriculture teacher Union

High School; Dr. R. B. Phillips of Bowling Green, and Mrs. Mayme H. Coleman, supervisor of Caroline County.

BETTER HOMES PROGRAM

The address of the evening will be delivered by the Rev. C. A. Lindsay, moderator of the Mattaponi Baptist Association. The Rev. E. L. R. Guss will speak from the subject, "A Minister's Program in Community Development." The Union High School Chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Louise Carter, will furnish music.

Reports from the better homes committee will feature the Thursday morning session at which Mrs. Lillian Brosier Clarke of the Phoenix School, Hampton, will be the speaker. Miss L. A. Jenkins will preside.

Speakers on the "Better Health" program Thursday afternoon at two o'clock at which Dr. M. E. Norris will preside, will be, Nurse Frederica Beale, public health nurse of Henrico County; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Fred Morton, clinician of the State department of health, Dr. Fred Brown, Richmond, Dr. M. E. Toney, Dr. Elric Stewart, Tappahannock; Dr. R. B. Phillips, Bowling Green, Dr. James Shields, Fredericksburg.

Following the meeting of the executive committee on Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, the Thursday evening session will be presided over by the Rev. J. Alvin Russell, principal of St. Paul School, Lawrenceville, Va. Greetings will be extended by Commonwealth's Attorney Bernard Mahon; W. A. Vaughan, superintendent of Caroline County schools; R. B. Fortune, representing the county-wide league; Rev. A. P. Young, L. C. White of Hampton Institute. The report of the field secretary, J. A. Oliver, will also be heard.

The principal address will be delivered by the Rev. E. E. Smith, D. D. pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Richmond. The annual banquet will follow at which the guest speaker will be Prof. Luther Jackson of Virginia State College.

Prof. W. H. Daughtry, assistant agronomist, V. P. I. extension service, and Prof. McKee Banks, instructor vocational agricultural department, Union High School, will be the principal speakers on the "Better Farms" hour at the Friday morning session. Thomas B. Patterson of Virginia State College, will preside.

Negro Organization Society of Virginia.
6 6 6

Youth Organizer Lays Plans For Conference In Richmond

**Columbus Alston Reveals Sponsoring Groups
In Several Cities of South Are Already
At Work on February Meeting In Va.**

RICHMOND —Additional impetus was given to the preparations for the Southern Negro Youth Conference, to be held in Richmond, Virginia, February 13-14, 1937, under the auspices of the National Negro Congress Youth section, with the arrival of Columbus Alston in Richmond this week.

Mr. Alston arrived in Richmond from the Nation's Capital as the special representative of the national office of the Youth Section and will remain to prepare for the conference until February. Mr. Alston is expected to have hundreds of young people from throughout Virginia at the February conference.

The S. N. Y. C. is to be heralded throughout the South where John P. Davis, executive secretary, of the N. N. C. who is now on a Southern tour in the interest of the Congress. Mr. Davis is working in the interest of the Conference in such cities as Mobile, New Orleans, Atlanta, Houston, Austin, Waco and Dallas.

The Washington office of the N. N. C. Youth Section has intensified its drive in preparing for the Conference with the return of Edward E. Strong, National Youth Chairman from his European tour.

Already functioning finance, publicity and student committees have been established for the Southern Conference. Special sponsoring committees have been organized in Richmond, Baltimore, Birmingham, Washington and other points South.

With the drive for the Southern Conference at top speed enthusiastic endorsements have begun to flood the national office. Among these are: Martin L. Harvey, President of the Christian Youth Council of North America; Edward Lewis, executive secretary, Baltimore Urban League; James Washington, former President of Student Council of Howard University and now in the Law Department at Howard University.

The National Youth Section anticipates at least 500 young people in Richmond during the conference.

Report Of Resolutions Committee, 27th Annual Conference NAACP

—PREAMBLE—

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10—Another year has passed with little fundamental change in the material status of the Race. Discrimination in public and private employment and in the apportionment of relief and effort in creation of a new and more just society. —Therefore, this Twenty-seventh annual conference of the NAACP in convention assembled, goes on record as follows specifically on these issues:

EDUCATION

We pledge ourselves to press forward

EDUCATION

and in the apportionment of relief. We pledge ourselves to press forward continuously practically unabated. No-with increased vigor in the struggle against this discrimination in the against jim-crow and segregated education where under the bourboncational opportunities, in all institutions which yet remains in pow-tions of public learning wherever they er the plight of Race Americans exist. We recognize as fundamental that so-called "equal but separate accommodations" whether in education steadily grows worse.

Lynching goes steadily on encouraged by the opposition of certain Southern senators and congressmen to Federal anti-lynching legislation; by the timidity of other congressmen who do not come from the South, yet who hesitate to force action by Congress on this issue; by the failure of the Department of Justice to function; and by the failure of the President to express himself to Congress on this issue.

LYNCHING

The rise of the fascist organizations, friends in the 74th Congress to secure like the Black Legion, the lynching of faction on anti-lynching legislation through white labor organizers in Florida, the signing of a petition for a Demoflogging of Southern white men under a caucus, the discharge of the women in Arkansas, the housing judiciary committee and other means, thoughtful Americans to a realization. We vigorously condemn the opposition that mob violence knows no color line or timidity of those members of and that the lynchings of one racial or both Houses of Congress which blocked religious group inevitably lead to the reconsideration of the anti-lynching bill, lynchings of others. We condemn the tactics of certain

In the face of this dark picture, leaders of the Democratic party who, however, some notable gains standused chicanery to block the taking of out. The pressing forward of the definite stand by the Democratic campaign against discrimination in tax-Caucus of the House of Representatives supported educational institutions has on the anti-lynching bill. We con- resulted not only in the opening of demn the Adult and Control Committee floors hitherto believed closed per-of the Senate which failed to con- nantly against Negroes but in a re-sider the Van Nuy's resolution for a markable awakening of public con-Senate investigation of lynching. We sciousness to the nature and extent deplore the failure of the Republican of this discrimination. The increasing minority in the House to take an of- independence and militancy of Negro icial stand on the bill. We urge that voters in breaking away from mean-all candidates for election to the Sev- ngless party affiliations and the vig-enty-fifth Congress be asked to pledge ous struggle in the Seventy-fourth themselves unequivocally not only to Congress for anti-lynching and other vote for an effective anti-lynching bil- legislation are creating a new respecta soon after Congress convenes, as is for the intelligence and aggressiveness possible, but to support petitions to of Race voters. Coupled with this has the Democratic Caucus and the Re- been the repudiation of venal politi-publican conference for unequivoca- cians, of both races, who have failed declarations of party policy on this in their duties and obligations. Such legislation, and to sign a discharge pe- successes as have been gained in stay-tition should hostile members of the ing the hand of bigotry raised against Judiciary or other committee of either Race members in courts of law, as in House of Congress attempt again to the sweeping decision won in the Unit-block a vote.

the sweeping decision will in the end bring a vote. ed States Supreme Court in the cases. We record our appreciation to the of three Race sharecroppers in Mis-growing number of senators and com- sissippi unjustly condemned to die andgressmen, Republican, Progressive, and subjected to incredibly brutal torture; Farmer-Labor, Democratic, who fought the staying of imposition of sentences vigorously in the Seventy-fourth Con- in the Scottsboro and other cases af-gress for consideration of an anti- firm anew the wisdom of uncompromising lynching bill. We view this fight no- mising struggles for the defense of theas one primarily for the benefit of defenseless. Negro Americans but for the benefit

Remarkable progress has been made of all Americans since lynching is no longer a problem during the past year by younger people, a minor, a sectional, nor a racial matter. In understanding the fundamental, economic, political and social background of the race problem and significant steps have been taken towards joint action by white and Race groups of the Walsh-Healey bill to establish in attacking problems common to both decent standards of wages, hours and

WALSH-HEALEY BILL

We approve passage by the Congress of the Walsh-Healey bill to establish decent standards of wages, hours and

working conditions in the manufacture of articles purchased by the Federal government. We urge the Seventy-sixth Congress to take prompt action to protect industrial unions in the American labor movement without regard to race, color or creed.

**FEDERAL EMPLOY-
MENT AND
CIVIL AND MILITARY
SERVICE**

SHARECROPPERS

We pledge anew our support of the heroic struggle of white and Negro tenant farmers because of race or color by the sharecroppers to secure for themselves various federal and state governmental just and humane conditions. Involved departments, including the army and in this struggle is much more than navy and the National Guard. We urge the immediate demands of the share-the President of the United States to croppers. We recognize that there will use his influence and power to eliminate no lasting solution of the problems of the evil practices which violate the sharecroppers face until there is a fundamental citizenship rights of Race

ny of the cotton-raising industry. We We unstintingly condemn the present deplore the apathy and indifference of policy of discrimination in the admin men in high places, including the Ma-istration of civil service. We there- jority Leader of the Senate, who havefore urge impartial enforcement of all remained mute at brutal outbreaks incivil service laws and regulations, the the State of Arkansas. We urge uponuse of fingerprints instead of photo- Congress the passage of legislationgraphs for identification purposes, and which will directly benefit disinheritedthat appointments be made in the the or- sharecroppers and provide for gen-der of priority.

ETHIOPIA

welfare instead of legislating for the benefit of landowners, banks and others who would profit from human misery. We vigorously urge that the United States refuse to recognize the sovereignty of Italy in Ethiopia. To do

POLITICAL ACTION

We serve notice upon the political parties that we are fully aware of their shortcomings, both so far as platform pledges are concerned and fulfillment of these pledges. We serve notice that the Negro voter is becoming increasingly intelligent and independent and refuses any longer to be fooled by empty phrases and that we will not forget broken promises.

We will not forget broken promises. We reaffirm our determination to ignore empty party labels and to vote for men and measures, which mean most to the greatest number. We repudiate politicians of all races who seek to advance their personal fortunes at the expense of the Negro voter. We pledge ourselves to utilize this power wisely, effectively and unselfishly, those states where the Negro holds the potential balance of power.

against lynching. We hope a greater number of daily papers will give more notice to Negro progress and successes as building a better understanding and a better America for all people.

RACE BUSINESS

We urge the race and all people to pledge generous support to the development and strengthening of Negro business, but we insist that Negro business maintain the same high level of

RACE BUSINESS

at the expense of the Negro voter. We pledge ourselves to utilize this powerful, effectively and unselfishly in those states where the Negro vote holds the potential balance of power.

RELIEF

We condemn the general discrimination based on race and color in work and relief. We urge officials both national and local to work more vigorously to eliminate such discrimination.

JUSTICE IN COURTS

...and work among Negroes. We
...have learned from bitter experience. We demand the abolition of discrim-
...over a period of many years that cer- ination against Negroes in jury serv-
...tain states cannot be trusted to dis- ice in the courts and the full right
...tribute monies for relief and other pub to participate in the administration of
...colic purposes without discrimination justice. We remind the American peo-
...against Race Americans. We therefor ple that the real test of the adminis-
...review with disfavor proposals to re tration of justice is the ability of the
...turn relief to the states. public officials to do their duty impar-
...and tially and courageously in the face of
...nt. We pledge ourselves to make prejudice and passion.

THE VOTE

more adequate social security legisla- We insist upon the right to vote and tion which will include farmers, do-denounce the methods used in some mestics, casual labor and other largestates to deprive Race citizens of their groups of workers who in many in-suffrage. We remind Race members stances are kept in such groups by dis-that part of their present disfranchise- crimination by certain types of em-ment is due to their own indifference ployers and labor unions. and neglect to register and vote; and we insist that all citizens shall regard the ballot as a priceless heritage of citizenship and that they exercise it al- ways for purposes of better govern-

We proclaim our loyalty to the United States, the Constitution and true principles of justice and democracy for which this country is supposed to stand.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to the Baltimore Branch, to the citizens of Maryland, to the newspapers and to the officials of the State of Maryland and Baltimore who have joined in making the arrangements for our twenty-seventh annual conference. We voice our thanks to all, individually and collectively, who have so generously helped to make this conference a success.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
August 7, 1936

Negro' Association Action Uncertain

The possibility of a suit in the case of Alice Jackson, of Richmond, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to have her matriculated at the University of Virginia for this session is doubtful, according to a letter to The News Leader from the N. A. A. C. P.

The letter, signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, stated that Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., had entire charge of deciding whether action should be taken in the Alice Jackson case and he is away on a two months leave.

Stating also that action is not initiated by the association but support and advice is given only upon request, the letter concluded by saying:

"Certainly no action will be taken until Mr. Houston returns to this place some time after Oct. 1."

Chicago Attorney Awarded Merit Medal for Outstanding Service

Irvin C. Mollison Praised for Work In Interest of N. A. A. C. P.

BALTIMORE.—Attorney Irvin C. Mollison, president of the Illinois State Conference of the N.A.A.C.P. and member of the legal address committee of the Chicago Branch N.A.A.C.P. was selected to receive the Merit Award given annually by the N.A.A.C.P. to the person who has given outstanding services in the works of the association.

In selecting Attorney Mollison as the 1936 recipient of the award recognition was made of his work in organizing and directing the works of the Illinois State Conference and his individual success as a lawyer in the handling of a large number of civil rights cases for the Chicago Branch of the organization.

Attorney Mollison's handling of the Leander McClintock extradition case with seventeen months of litigation, his work before the legislative committee investigating discrimination at the 124th Field Artillery, his successful conduct of suits against the Century of Progress concessionaires, and restaurants who refuse colored people service in Chicago are but some of the many cases handled in Chicago.

The medal will be awarded at the Sunday Mass Meeting July 5 in Baltimore at the 27th annual conference.

BALTIMORE, MD.

SUN

JUL 5 - 1936 DECLARES NEGROES WILL IGNORE PARTY

National Group Says They Will Vote Independently In November

Resolutions Adopted By Association For Advancement Of Race



IRVIN C. MOLLISON

The Negro voter will ignore "empty party labels" and vote independently in the November elections, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People resolved yesterday as it prepared to end its convention here.

The association made public a number of resolutions, one of which hints that Negro voters may hold the political balance of power in a number of States this fall and pledges that they will use this power "wisely, effectively and unselfishly."

Serves Notice On Parties

"We serve notice upon the political parties that we are fully aware of their shortcomings, both so far as platform pledges are concerned and fulfillment of those pledges," one resolution said.

"We serve notice that the Negro voter is becoming increasingly intelligent and independent and refuses any longer to be fooled by empty phrases. We reaffirm our determination to vote for men and measures which mean most to the greatest number."

Other Resolutions Adopted

Other resolutions were:

To press "with increased vigor" the fight for admission of Negroes to tax-supported educational institutions on terms of equality.

To continue the fight for anti-lynching legislation.

To urge on Congress legislation providing cooperative subsidies for "disinherited sharecroppers."

To condemn race discrimination in the administration of relief, and oppose the return of relief to the States because "certain States can-

not be trusted to distribute monies for relief . . . without discrimination."

To oppose recognition by the United States of Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia, since to do so "would put the stamp of approval on the most shameless act of wholesale murder and robbery of modern times."

To condemn discrimination against Negroes in governmental services.

To insist on equal rights in jury service and the administration of justice.

Senator Wagner To Speak

Delegates to the convention, which is being held at Sharp Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Dolphin and Etting streets, spent yesterday on a steamboat excursion.

They will complete their program this afternoon. Senator Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) will be the principal speaker.

A NEW DEGREE

The Jim Crow Scholarship Bill enacted by the last General Assembly of Virginia has resolved itself into a fund bill rather than the bait bill passed by the Virginia solons in their attempt to call off the N.A.A.C.P. against Virginians from tax supported state educational institutions. The thirty Negroes who received measly grants aggregating the ridiculous sum of \$1,800.00, when compared with the millions spent by the state for graduate work for whites, are for the most part public school teachers. These persons should be made to pay their own way, without resort to doles at the expense of Virginia tax payers, if they want advanced study which will enable them to hold their jobs or to earn promotions. In saying this, we recognize the fact that Negro teachers in Virginia are miserably paid and are the victims of a disgraceful differential in pay on account of their color. If the Jim Crow Scholarship Bill has any merits at all, and we cannot with candor concede it any, the beneficiaries should be deserving students who want to enter the professions and not persons who are already drawing salaries from the State.

The whole thing savors of a grab-bag philosophy. Disregarding the jim crow aspect and the injustice the system metes out to the Negro youth, this pittance is

grabbed at and accepted by persons engaged in the exalted profession of teaching. Is it a wonder that the present generation of Negroes is raising a bumper crop of weak-kneed jelly fishes rather than growing men and women who will ascertain their rights and fight for them at all hazards?

Isn't the publication of this list a sufficient incentive to make the N.A.A.C.P. hasten in its effort to break down the barriers of prejudices which deny Negro boys and girls equal educational opportunities? When salaried people crash and absorb the Jim Crow Scholarship Fund, what chance has the young and fundless high school and college graduate to prepare for a professional career, while the real fight for equality is being waged in

the courts? It is sickening to reflect upon the short-sightedness of our leadership particularly in the field of education. They are apparently bent upon selling the birth-right of a race for a mess of pottage. When they have finished their N.A.A.C.P. against the barring of Negro studies and the time comes to award them a degree, we suggest that the degree be denominated as follows "Doctors who received measly grants aggregating of Jim Crow and Grab Bagism".

We grant that this is a new degree, but it is entirely appropriate under the circumstances.

WHITE-HOUSTON-N. A. A. C. P.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which just closed at Baltimore, ended with a "split bill." Success so far as attendance and enthusiasm, but a failure so far as demonstrated leadership.

The reports in the branches show that the fellows in the "trenches" are fighting for the masses, and getting results, while little, yes, very little, is being done at the home office. Walter White gave the usual ballyhoo about anti-lynching legislation which was in Congress. It was the same story we have heard for the past fifteen years, summarized, it was simply, "almost, but lost."

Anti-lynching bills are undoubtedly popular pieces of legislation. This is shown by the fact that twenty-five or thirty of such bills are introduced in each Congress. We make no attempt at enumerating the trips which Mr. White has made "down to Washington," supposedly to lobby and otherwise work for the bills, but we do say he has failed to use that common judgment, necessary to get results. Of course, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as he does, it gives him an advantageous entree to people of influence and power. But in too many instances he has antagonized, rather than helped the cause he represented. Many a client has lost a good case because he had a poor lawyer—good manners before a court, has won many cases for shrewd lawyers.

A fair sample of Mr. White's judgment and fitness for the place he holds was seen on the floor of the convention when the committee on resolutions reported its endorsement of the "Mitchell Bill," referring to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago) which had for its purpose the abolition of the use of photographs as a prerequisite to taking the Civil Service Examination and the substitution of finger prints as a means of identification.

When the report was read by the committee, Walter White, like one with "ants in his pants," jumped to the floor to oppose the endorsement of the bill with Mitchell's name attached; adding that all bills died with the close of congress. He was followed by Chas. Houston, chief council for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who also displayed poor judgment, either through prejudice or ignorance of facts concerning the bill, giving the lame excuse that such a bill would not stop discrimination in the Civil Service. This same Chas. Houston and Walter White are loud in their condemnation of those who say an anti-lynching bill will not stop lynching; but like those whom they condemn will seize any kind of excuse when it will serve their purpose. Such tactics on the part of the two leading officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in an open convention, to say the least, does not inspire confidence in their sincerity, nor does it make friends for the Association or for the cause it represents.

Our comment here is not intended to infer that we are opposed to the objects and purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This Association has justified its existence by its deeds of the past. But

we make this comment with the hope that the present leaders may begin to think and see just what they are accomplishing. Also that the membership and the Board of Directors will take notice, that if the Association is to fill its mission it must have strong leadership—cool and collective. Arrogance and bigotry will not do the job.

BALTIMORE, MD.

SUN

JUN 30 1936

NEW DEAL AID TO NEGROES IS CITED BY ICKES

Not Since Civil War Has Race Made Such Advances, He Says

SECRETARY LIKENS CHIEF TO LINCOLN

Addresses 1,400 At Conference Of National Colored Group Here

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said last night that not since the Civil War has a greater advance been made toward assuring the Negro of justice and equal opportunity than under the Administration of President Roosevelt.

No President since Lincoln, the Secretary said, has given such proof as President Roosevelt that "the mere existence in the Federal Constitution of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments is no guarantee of their enforcement."

Speaks At Conference
Secretary Ickes, speaking at the opening session of the twenty-seventh annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, being held this week at Sharp Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, declared: "Under our new conception of democracy, the Negro will be given the

chance to which he is entitled—not because he will be singled out for special consideration, but because he preeminently belongs to the class that the new democracy is designed especially to aid."

Advised To Study Changes

Reviewing the history of society from the "tooth-and-claw age, during which every man was for himself alone," to the present era, in which "the social aspects of life, the rights of the many and our obligations to protect the weak will be given ever greater consideration," Mr. Ickes advised the Negro and his friends to study carefully the changes now being wrought by the Government.

"If we except the Indians, of the many groups that have been exploited beginning with pioneer days, Negroes perhaps, have been the greatest sufferers," he continued. But he warned the race against allowing bitterness to control their reactions to this treatment.

"Hatred is a venom which poisons the blood and incapacitates the person who generates it," he asserted.

Mr. Ickes at one time was president of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

1,400 Attend Conference

The conference last night was attended by 1,400 persons, both white and Negro. About 500 are attending the sessions, and 1,000 are expected by Friday—many of them from out of town, and some coming from points as distant as California.

Governor Nice and Mayor Jackson last night extended the welcome of the state and city. Arthur B. Spingarn, of New York, vice-president of the organization, presided.

Secretary Ickes was delayed about twenty minutes on his way from Washington when the radiator of his automobile boiled over. His address, which was broadcast nationally, was three and one-half minutes late going on the air. The time allotted enabled him to deliver all but the last paragraph on the national hook-up.

Vigorous Policy Cited

Mr. Ickes' address, in part, follows: "The doctrine of *laissez faire* in interracial relations has characterized

national administrations since the reconstruction days. Under Franklin D. Roosevelt this attitude has changed. He has realized, as no other President since Lincoln seemed to realize, that the mere existence in the Federal Constitution of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments is no guarantee of their enforcement.

"Among his many humane and far-sighted acts has been that of a vigorous policy of justice toward Negroes. His administration of relief, in which Negroes have received the same consideration as whites, has given the members of the Negro race a standing which they have not enjoyed since they became citizens.

Advance Made Since 1933

"Of course, the prejudices that have been fostered and built up for sixty years cannot be done away with overnight, but the greatest advance since the Civil War toward assuring the Negro that degree of justice to which he is entitled and that equality of opportunity under the law which is implicit in his American citizenship, has been made since Franklin D. Roosevelt was sworn in as President on March 4, 1933.

"There is appearing today among Negroes a newer, abler and more forthright leadership. It is a self-respecting leadership. They come not as suppliants or wards. It is gratifying to observe the approach of these leaders to the problems of the time and the sanity and justice of their demands for their race. . . .

"Intolerance On Upgrade"

"Especially are citizens asking today that human life and personality be accorded the respect that is due them. This is especially in point at this time when intolerance is on the upgrade and mob violence appears to be on the increase. That vile form of collective murder—lynch law—has broken out in our midst again. No language is too forceful to characterize these blights on America's honor. No measures of the Government would be too strong that effectively would stamp out such un-American practices.

"The President of the United States has put the weight of his voice and the prestige of his high office against these evil manifestations. Many organizations and numerous law-abiding citizens everywhere have protested. Mass murders, mob rule and terrorism are subversive of our most cherished ideals as embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

The weak, the helpless and the un-protected elements in our population have a right to expect protection from their Government. If for no other reason than that of self-preservation, it is imperative that the nation be aroused to this insidious danger that threatens it.

"In addition to the protection of their lives, liberty and property, citizens have a right to expect their Government to make it possible for them to improve their status along all lines—economic, political and social. I am happy to tell you that the present Administration is conscious of its responsibility in this regard also.

"You are probably aware of the fact that no previous Administration has provided employment in the various departments and agencies for so many Negroes as has this one. This employment ranges from the ordinary jobs to executive positions. It has been the policy in the emergency agencies to furnish positions without racial or other discrimination. Also, it has been the course of the Administration to use its influence to assure a fair deal for the Negro on all Federal projects, including construction work on public buildings, river and harbor improvements and dams.

For Equal Pay

"So far as I have been able, and I know this is the attitude of other Government officials, I have insisted and shall continue to insist on widening the occupational base for our Negro citizens, and on increasing the employment opportunities for skilled as well as for unskilled labor and professional work, with equal pay for equal work.

"This same principle guides the Administration in its relation to agriculture. It is our sincere desire, and many of our remedies have been designed with that in mind, that Negro farmers should have a better opportunity than they have had in the past. Under this Administration, through the Farm Credit Administration, they have received credit on the same basis as others. I am informed that the Federal Land Banks consider Negroes among their best risks. It is the active hope of all of us that the evils of the sharecropper system shall be overcome and that as quickly as possible, through our land-use and rural resettlement programs, Negroes, along with thousands of other citizens, will be established as happy, self-respecting citizens on small, producing farms.

"One of the most far-reaching enterprises of the Federal Government, and one from which Negroes will receive large benefits, is the slum-clearance program of the Public Works Administration. Hundreds of families soon will be taken from the slums of our cities and be given a better chance in life through the decent living conditions that will be made available to

To Continue Until Friday

The conference will continue until Friday, with registration bureau and conference headquarters at the Sharp-street church.

This morning the conference session will open at 10 o'clock and will be divided into sections for discussions of subjects, including the ballot and consumers' cooperation. In the afternoon "Lynching and Physical Security" will be discussed. At night a mass meeting will be held.

John Brophy, secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, will speak, and Dr. E. Franklin Frazer, of Howard University, will speak the former on "Industrial Unionism and the Negro Worker" and the latter on "The Negro and the Relief Program."

523 ATTEND CONFERENCE OF N. A. A. C. P.

10-Year Attendance Record Broken; Many From Oklahoma

BALTIMORE. — Breaking a 10-year attendance record, a total of 523 delegates registered for the twenty-seventh annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. which ended here Sunday, July 5, after a week's session.

Of the 523 delegates, 314 were adults and 209 were young people. There were 240 delegates from out-of-town of whom 67 were youth. The remaining 279 delegates were from Baltimore and included 137 adults and 142 young people.

One of the largest out-of-town delegations came from Oklahoma. Roscoe Dunjee, leader of the 25 or more Oklahomans who came in a caravan of five automobiles, addressed the convention Tuesday morning, June 30. He said that Oklahoma Negroes not only have fought for and won the right to vote but that white citizens beg them to vote.

"White people—and white Democrats at that," he said, "have come to the stage of recognizing us because we use technique in Oklahoma. And it works. I repeat, we are begged to vote."

Play Ball With Power

The Oklahomans' technique, Dunjee said, is to play ball with the

party in power. "Making friends with the administration is the only way to get the ballot," he said, "in instances where it is withheld. In cases where you have it, counting the friendship of those in power will get support for schools, hospitals and playgrounds."

Dunjee spoke in the absence from the conference of R. D. Evans of Waco, Texas.

Another Middle Westerner active at the sessions was Samuel Ridley of Newton, Kas., who has not missed an N. A. A. C. P. conference in 14 years. He was the leader in Newton in the fight now waging in Kansas against an attempt to make a new swimming pool being built by the city "lily-white."

Western Delegates

Among the delegates from western states were:

Oklahoma: Mrs. N. E. Gray, Sapulpa; J. W. Sanford, Langston; C. R. Buford, H. C. McCormick, Taft; E. W. Tolliver, J. A. Spencer, Nowater; Dr. W. J. Bullock, the Rev. William Oliver, L. O. Cochran, G. T. Gray, the Rev. L. N. Neal, O. Douglas.

Missouri: Loretta Owens, St. Louis; Charles Roberts, St. Louis; Danie Perry, East St. Louis; T. B. Watson, Kansas City; Mrs. Callie Heriford, Kansas City; Elmore Williams, Kansas City; Mrs. M. F. Cook, Kansas City.

Florida: N. W. Griffin, St. Petersburg; Mrs. T. B. Griffin, St. Petersburg.

Indiana: Mrs. F. K. Bailey, Marion.

Minnesota: Joseph Albright, Duluth.

Alabama: Mrs. C. W. Brooks, Birmingham; H. O. Abbott, Tuskegee; James E. Gayle.

California: Mrs. A. S. Long, Dr. J. A. Somerville.

Texas: L. W. Washington, El Paso.

Iowa: Mrs. A. C. Green, M. Fields.

FIGHT OPENS TO BLOCK CONGRESS LEADER WHO BACKS JIM CROW PLAN

Warren of North Carolina, Who Set Up Ban on Serving Negroes in Restaurant in House, Seeks Comptrollership

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (ANP).—Echoes of the successful fight by the N. A. A. C. P. to keep Judge John J. Parker off the supreme court bench were heard here this week as that organization and individual Negroes launched a battle against the prospective appointment of Congressman Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina to the position of comptroller general.

Warren is under fire because of his part in the House restaurant controversy a few years ago when Oscar DePriest was in Congress. It was Warren who barred the cafe to Morris Lewis, then DePriest's secretary, and declared that as long as he had anything to do with the restaurant Negroes would continue being banned.

President Roosevelt is understood to be definitely in favor of Warren for the position, which carries a fifteen-year tenure of office and a greater degree of independence than any other federal post. But as to whether he would go through with the appointment against concerted Negro opposition just prior to the national elections is doubtful.

Fought by DePriest

For six years Warren has been chairman of the House Committee on Accounts, which has supervision of all House expenditures and controls the House restaurant. Lewis hadgerously and violently prejudiced to been eating there during his stay in Washington until the Southern solong spied him and clamped the bars down. DePriest, who was not barred on government property within the himself as he was a Congressman, took the fight to the floor of the House. House.

Warren won out. He openly declared before Congress that as long as he controlled the restaurant, Negroes would not be allowed to eat there. Several who tested this ruling were forcibly ejected. Warren declared the cafe was for representatives and senators, and immediately a sign was put up declaring the restaurant was reserved for members.

However, although Negroes are still barred whites have full access to the restaurant. Warren has never changed his stand.

Lewis Calls for Defeat of Warren.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (ANP).—"Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina, because of his rabid anti-Negro attitude as expressed on the House restaurant issue, would be a menace to black America if he were appointed by President Roosevelt as comptroller general," declared Morris Lewis, former secretary to Oscar DePriest.

It was Mr. Lewis whose presence in the House restaurant brought about the widely publicized dispute two years ago. All members of the race were barred from service at the cafe by Warren, head of the House Committee on Accounts which controls the restaurant.

"I appeal to every Negro in America to take immediate and definite action to prevent the appointment of Warren," Mr. Lewis told the Associated Negro Press. "He is too dangerous and violently prejudiced to be entrusted to a position of such great responsibility. A man who fosters discrimination on government property within the shadow of the dome of the nation's capitol does not represent true Americanism. Such a definite menace to our rights as Warren must be kept from obtaining increased power."

N. A. A. C. P. - 1936

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessee
February 11, 1936

BALTIMORE, MD.
SUN

300 ENLISTED IN NEGRO CAMPAIGN

JUN 28 1936

Drive for Nashville Branch to
End Wednesday With
Mass Meeting

More than three hundred members have been enrolled to date in the campaign to form a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Nashville.

The drive to enroll 1,000 members will close with a mass meeting at Spruce Street Baptist church Wednesday at 8 p. m. where Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburg, field secretary, and Dr. James Weldon Johnson of Fisk university, former executive secretary, will be the principal speakers.

February 12 marks the twenty-seventh birthday of the NAACP, as it was organized on Lincoln's birthday, 1909.

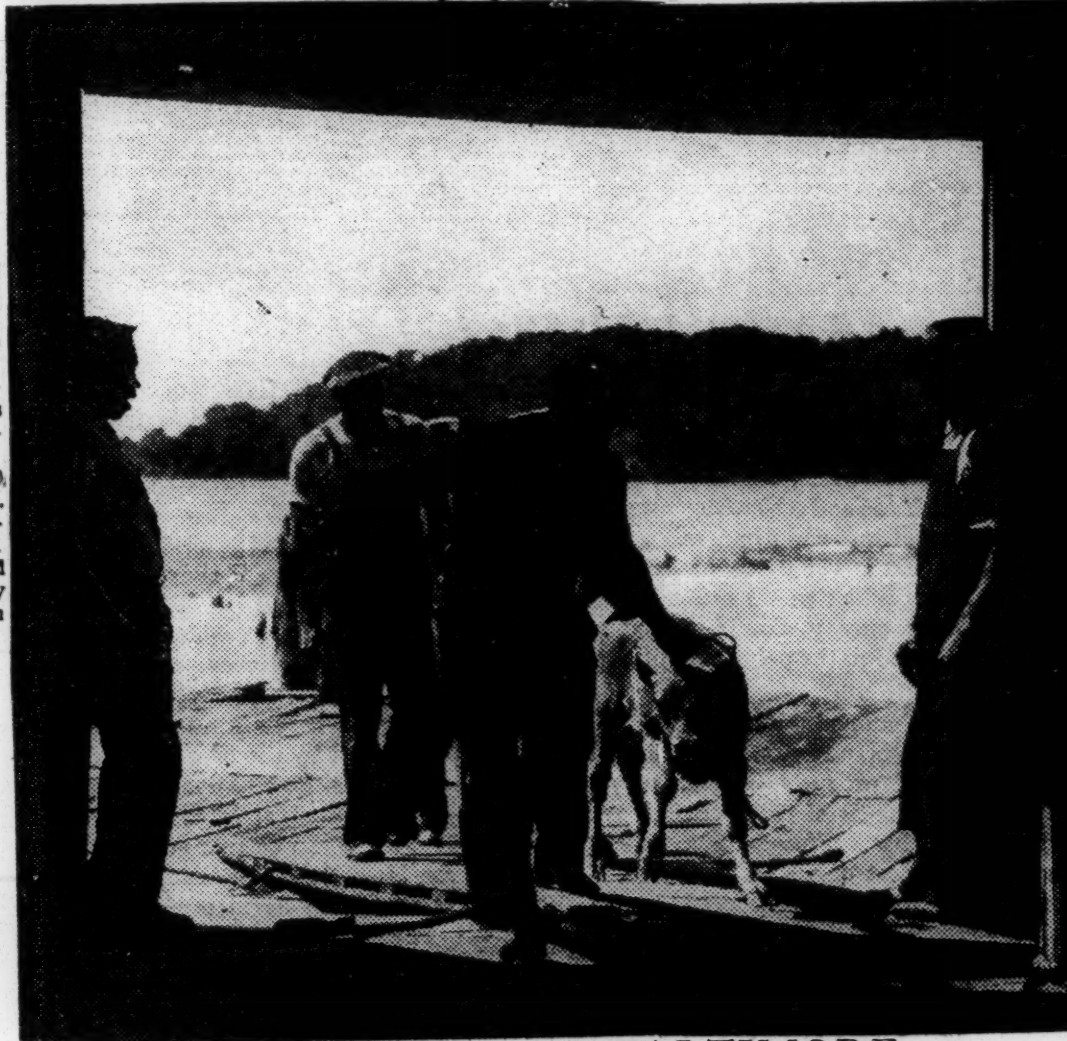
Interest is high among the 100 workers who are covering homes, churches and organizations, seeking memberships for the NAACP. The organization is interracial, and includes in its membership many leading white and colored people in the United States.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

NEW YORKER BEFORE FORUM

Charles H. Houston, New York City, national counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak Sunday at 4 p. m. at the St. James A. M. E. Church forum, E. 84th street and Cedar avenue.

The Negro's Vexing Problems



A MEETING IN BALTIMORE WILL STUDY THE RACE'S PLIGHT

by

GOODE BAER

TOMORROW 1,000 members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, generally regarded as the most effective interracial organization in the country, will come to Baltimore from the four corners of the United States to hold their twenty-seventh annual conference. From the opening massmeeting (at which Secretary of the Interior Ickes will speak) until July 5 (when Senator Wagner, co-author of the anti-lynching bill, will speak) they will hold lecture periods, discussions of the Negro's numerous problems, reports on activities during the last year and mass-meetings throughout the city, most of them in the Sharp Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE association came into being in 1909 as a

result of the race riot in Springfield, Ill. It was suggested by a Southern white, William English Walling, in an article in which, after sketching the horror and terror of the riot, he asked: "What large and powerful body of citizens is ready to come to their aid?" Mary Ovington White, colored philanthropist who has just passed her seventieth year, was at the time engaged in settlement work in Brooklyn. She met with Mr. Walling and they organized a group from which grew the N. A. A. C. P.

Specific objectives, which remain the same, were thus outlined: The ending of lynching, the obliteration of peonage and debt slavery in Southern agricultural life, the ending of disfranchisement, the abolition of such injustices in legal procedure as are based solely upon color or race, equitable distribution of funds for public education, abolition of segregation, discrimination, insult and humiliation based on color or race, and equality of opportunity to work in all fields with equal pay for equal work.

IT IS NOT, then, a fusion of the two races at which Negro leaders are aiming. They are striving for economic and political equality, and social equality in the broader sense of the word. They feel that for doing the same work the colored worker should get the same wages as the white man and the same housing conditions. They think that the colored taxpayer, North or South, should have the same proportionate privileges as those of other races—educational opportunities, use of the public libraries and the right to vote. The respectable colored man looks to the day when his wife can go shopping in any Southern town and in the stores and receive the same courtesy as the white purchaser. And, above all, the colored people want protection against the pitiless fury of the mob.

DURING the twenty-seven years of its existence the association has won seven decisions from the United States Supreme Court affecting the rights of Negroes as citizens. The first of these, a unanimous decision in 1915, came as the result of a case arising

in Oklahoma in which local election officials denied Negroes the right to register under the so-called "Grandfather Clause" in the State Constitution. Another Supreme Court decision was won in 1917 when residential segregation of the races by municipal ordinance was declared unconstitutional. Comparatively recent decisions declaring restriction by statute of the Democratic primary to white people only in the State of Texas to be unconstitutional were secured from the high court in 1927 and 1932.

THROUGHOUT the year the association has followed up complaints of discrimination

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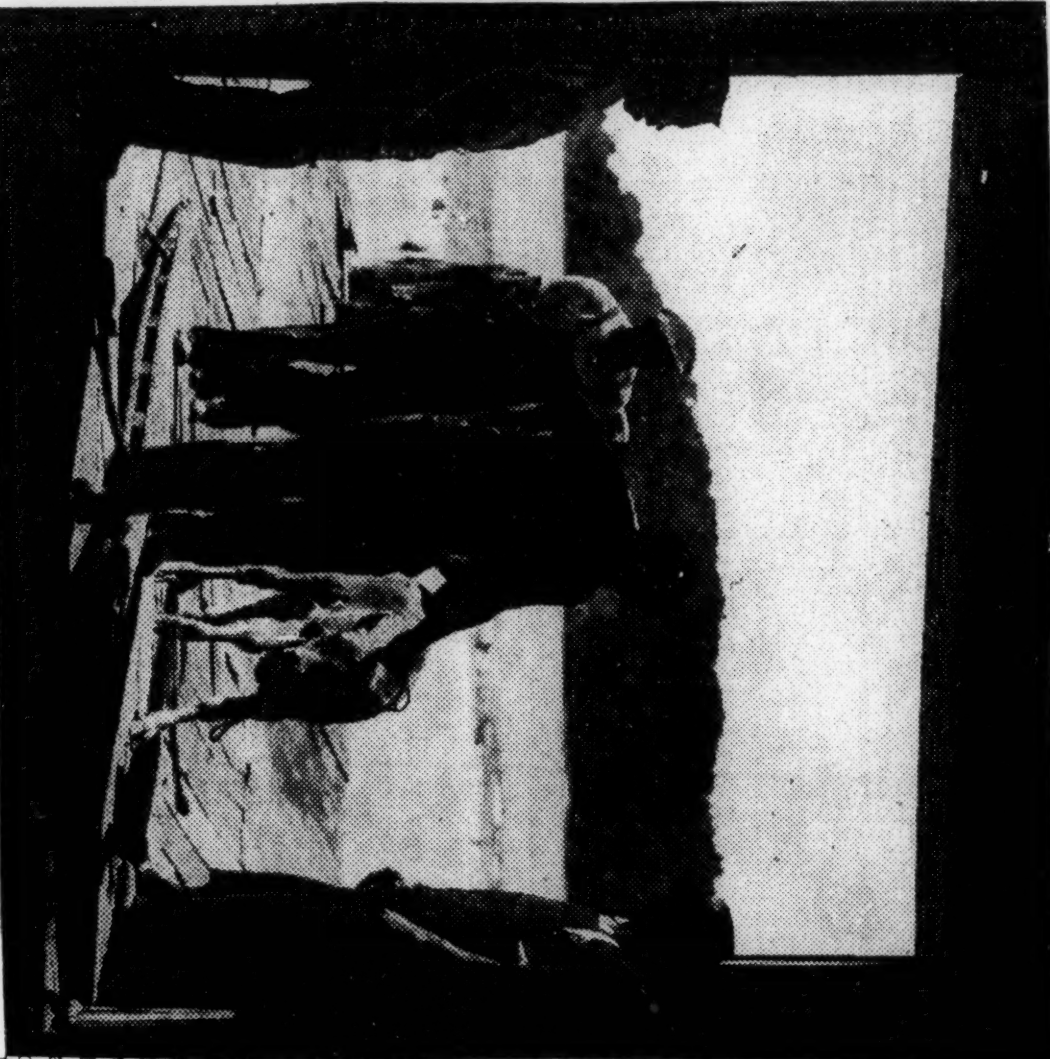
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THROUGH ALL of the New Deal's legislation the N. A. A. C. P. has been on hand. It protested against the exemption from the provisions of the Social Security bill of agricultural workers, casual labor and domestics, on the grounds that "more than 2,000,000 Negro wage earners normally gainfully employed in these occupations" would be excluded. The association's TVA survey noted "discrimination in the employment of skilled workers, most colored employes being placed in the lowest wage brackets. Promotions for

THROUGHOUT the year the association has followed up complaints of discrimination

against Negroes in the CCC or WPA. Like-ent-day "enlightened" attitude on lynching wise, the relationship of the Negro to the pointing out that when it started its work in National Youth Administration, to the Joint 1909 it was hardly possible to get a promi-Committee on National Recovery and to the ent person, in either South or North, to American Federation of Labor has been in-make a public statement against lynching-vestigated. Steps have been made to bring Today it is as hard to find in the South an about adequate legal defense and fair trial important publication, educator, churchman, for the accused Negro, especially the illiter-clubwoman or leader in any field that will not ates, and there have been fifteen test cases condemn lynching.

in this field, in most of which the first de- For many years the association has been cision has been finally reversed. A dozen or sounding the tocsin throughout the land that more test cases have been got under way in the history of America over 5,000 persons, throughout the country to obtain educational the great majority of whom were never opportunities for the colored person. The proved guilty, and many of whom were most significant of these was the one which actually proved innocent, have died at the resulted in the admission of Donald G. Mur-hands of the mob. They long ago enlisted the ray to the University of Maryland Law support of the various philanthropic societies, School. but not until recently, when an increasing number of white people have suffered from the cruel frenzy of the mob, has public opinion so fully supported the movement. In its campaign for Federal anti-lynching legisla-tion the N. A. A. C. P. now has enlisted the support of organizations whose memberships total 42,000,000.

FOR NINE YEARS Negro citizens of Balti-more county have been trying to get their Board of Education to provide a Negro high school in the county, which has eleven white high schools, but without success. The situa-tion was brought to a head early last Septem-ber when two colored girls applied for ad-mission to the Catonsville High School and were refused on the ground that the State law and rules of the Board of Education in Baltimore county prevent Negroes and whites from attending the same school.

The county pays the tuition for a selected few Negro students in the Baltimore city high school, but there is never enough tuition money to provide for all the colored children graduating from the county grade schools. The usual practice is to weed out most of the county grade school graduates by making them pass a special examination which the Negroes state the white children do not have to take.

These are representative of the questions which leaders of the white and colored races will discuss in Baltimore during the next week. They comprise one of the most per-plexing problems of modern America—the problem of the Negro, whose proportions no one realizes more than the Negro leader. He knows that there will never be a complete social equality between the two races, but he wishes, with the cooperation of the white man, to determine where the line shall be drawn.

One of the chief concerns of the Negro and of the current conference is, of course, the question of lynching. In 1918 the N. A. A. C. P. collected and published "Thirty Years of Lynching," the standard statistical study of the subject, and it has kept a detailed record of lynchings for each year since then. More than \$70,000 has been spent in investi-gations, propaganda and legislative action against the crime, and 3,500 massmeetings have been held on this topic alone. The asso-ciation is credited with stimulating the pres-

FOR two years thirty-two anti-lynching bills have gathered dust in the House Judiciary Committee because of opposition of a small minority of members of the House. The Cos-tigan-Wagner bill came up for consideration in the spring of 1935, but failed to reach the floor because of a filibuster conducted against it by Senators from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas. Senator William E. Borah also spoke against the bill. Since the filibuster there have been twenty-five authen-ticated lynchings in the United States and 129 narrowly averted ones.

The association plans in the next Con-gress to continue its campaign to make lynching a Federal crime. It points out that the educational work against lynching which campaigns for this type of legislation stimu-late is one of the most effective ways of insuring the eradication of the evil.

MANY DIFFER AT N.A.A.C.P. 27TH SESSION

**"Play Ball With Party
in Power," Says
Okla. Editor**

BALTIMORE, July 9 (ANP).—Al-

though Roscoe Dungee, editor of theers that not only the N. A. A. C. P. influential Black Dispatch, declared was waging the fight for an anti-lynching bill, but that the organiza-tion had won over fifty million peo-ple, "united in pleading for the en-actment of a Federal anti-lynching law."

The senator from New York in-sisted that the Wagner-Costigan bill offered in the last session of the legislature was not in violation of states rights and "interferes only with mob rule." He felt certain, he said, that the act, as drawn up, comes well within the "limits of what Congress already has been permitted to do un-der the Constitution."

While the anti-lynching law is side-stepped and opposed on grounds that it is outside the constitution, this same Constitution "is used improper-ly as a shield for low wages, for long hours, and for every form of human exploitation and inhuman persecu-tion," the senator declared. Begun by greetings from President Roosevelt and Governor Herbert Lehman, of New York, the confer-ence also received other greetings later, one of the most important messages coming from the powerful United Mine Workers, of which John L. Lewis is president. Other messages came from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the Presi-dent. James Weldon Johnson, Balti-more College Women's Club, Con-gressman Joseph A. Gavagan of New York, the American League Against War and Fascism, and other out-standing individuals and organiza-tions.

The cordial greetings from the United Mine Workers was considered especially significant because of the large Negro membership of that union and of the increasing interest of the association in the problems of labor.

NAACP Youth Council To Hold Its First Meeting
JOURNAL AND GUIDE BUREAU
RICHMOND—The Youth Coun-cil of the NAACP will hold its first meeting at the Phillips Wheat-ley branch Y.M.C.A. Sunday, Nov-ember 1, at 4 o'clock. All persons of the ages of 16-25 of the United States, through its state are urged to be present, and if in-terested in the purpose of the Youth Council to be prepared to pay the membership fee of fifty cents for one year. The Youth Council is the young people's auxiliary to the senior branch of the NAACP.

Says Race Must Make Friends.
"The Negro in the southland will never securely gain his ballot privi-leges until he learns to make friends with the white men and women who control the South. The Constitution of the United States, through its state rights provisions gives the states absolute control over life, liberty and property, and if the Negro ever hopes to drive bargains with government on these fundamental problems, he must approach with strategy and technique," continued the militant editor.

"Our basic technique is to play ball with the party in power," said the Oklahoman. "We dismiss the idea of individualism and after mapping out a program in racial rights we sell out to the highest bidder for those things and not for personal gain."

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Sharp attack was made on Editor Dungee's views by Attorney Thos. Giles Nutter, of West Virginia and delegates from Kansas, but the Oklahoman was able to stand his ground with quick repartee.

Senator Speaks on Lynching.
Senator Wagner was generously applauded as he reminded his hear-

N. A. A. C. P. - 1936

Youth Councils.

RADIO PROGRAM TO OPEN NAACP YOUTH COUNCIL

Broadcast Opens Youth Council Week Council

NEW YORK—A radio broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System Friday, November 6, from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m. E.S.T., will launch the first nationwide effort of the N. A. A. C. P. youth councils, *as announced here.* Clyde Barrie, popular radio baritone, will round out the program. Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, will be the speaker. *11-6-36*

Through the courtesy of the Columbia Broadcasting System the NAACP has been granted this fifteen minutes without cost. *Superior* the program is to deal with the subject of education, sounding an appeal for support for the fight to secure more equitable educational facilities for Negro youth.

The NAACP broadcast will be a forerunner to the nation-wide mass meetings which will be held by young people of the association on November 12, backing up the campaign against educational inequalities. The successful efforts to have Negroes admitted to the law school of the University of Maryland will be cited and the present efforts to secure entrance to the University of Tennessee and the University of Missouri will be noted. In the mass meetings there will be a plea for equal school salaries, equal school terms, and expenditures in proportion to the school population. The struggle to secure high schools will be recounted and the plight of rural schools taken up.

Thurgood Marshall, counsel in the University of Maryland and Baltimore county high school cases, will speak November 12 at Lincoln University (Pa.) and Roy Wilkins, editor of The Crisis, will address the Brooklyn youth council. Among other cities in which mass meetings will be held on November 12 are: Detroit, Baltimore, Cleveland, Jersey City, Boston, Richmond and Indianapolis. These mass meetings will deal with local discriminations as well as the national program.

The NAACP activities are timed to occur during national education week, whose theme is "The Unfinished Tasks of the Schools." The N. A. A. C. P. national youth movement is being directed by Miss Juanita E. Jackson.